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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BSSR DEPUTY MINISTER, OTHER OFFICIALS CENSURED

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 13 Apr 86 p 2

[Article: "The Fruits of Laxity"]

[Text] Realization of the targets set by the 27th CPSU Congress depends to a great extent on fulfillment of supply contracts.

The Ministry of The Timber and Wood Processing Industry BSSR and subdivisions under its jurisdiction have not completely reoriented their work in this direction. Stagnation, narrowness and the rule of seniority persist: 99.2 percent of contractual obligations were met last year. User enterprises under the direction of the BSSR Soviet of Ministers were placed in an especially difficult situation. Their production fell short by 23.6 percent. The over-all shortfall amounted to 7 million rubles. This resulted in large fines, which were paid not by the guilty parties but out of state funds.

A troubling situation has developed in the Rechitsadrev Production Association. Its collective systematically obstructs the plan for production and supply of different types of goods, keeping users on short rations, so to speak--97.4 percent of contractual obligations were met last year, and 143,000 rubles in fines were paid.

Did General Director V.D. Bogush and his closest assistants know about this? They knew, but they did not take active measures. Even worse, they themselves indulged in extravagance. By their direct order, about 9,000 cubic meters of lumber, more than 1,000 cubic meters of particle board and 440,000 square meters of sliced veneer were used in excess of the amount allocated for the enterprise's own needs.

Their products are not of high quality. There were 22 complaints and more than 280 letters and claims from trade organizations and citizens in one year. More than 4,000 rubles were spent on correction of defects alone.

The directors of the Borisovdrev Production Association (general director S.A. Semchenko) are not to be outdone by their colleagues from Rechitsa: 98.1 percent of contract obligations were met last year, below the level of 1984 and that of the ministry as a whole. At the same time, almost 17,000

cubic meters of lumber beyond the allocated amount was consumed. Fines amounted to 65,000 rubles.

The Mostovdrev Production Association does no better. The collective made only 98.9 percent of contract deliveries last year. It did not meet its target in January and February of this year.

How does General Director L.V. Varets react to this? Strangely enough, he maintains an Olympian calm.

The irresponsibility of the directors of the Luninetsles, Bobruyskdrev, and Ivatsevichidrev production associations in this areas is having disturbing results. The Bobruyskoye Wood Processing Enterprise fell short of production by 1,817,000 rubles, which naturally left many users in a serious bind.

A significant excess amount of wood is used in furniture packing. The Ministry ignores the order made by Gossnab and the Minlesbumprom USSR that 75 percent of shipments be made by specialized container transport in returnable packaging.

The Bellesbumsnabsbyt Association of Gossnab BSSk (director A.A. Yarkovich) is also guilty in this area. It did not supply the enterprises of Minlesprom with its assigned quota of lumber and plywood.

After investigating the matter, the KNK [Committee of People's Control] BSSR has given a reprimand to V. I. Lezhin, First Deputy of the Minister of Timber and Wood Processing Production BSSR and stern reprimands to the general directors of the associations Borisovdrev (L.A. Semchenko) Mostovdrev (L.V. Varets) and Luninetsles (Yu.Yu. Sachko).

It has been announced that the general director of the Rechitsadrev Association, V.D. Bogush, has been called before the Gomel Oblast Committee of Peoples' Control for disciplinary action.

The general director of the Ivatsevichidrev Association, V.M. Mikhnyuk, has not worked for long in his present capacity, and the KNK BSSR therefore limited his punishment.

As partial compensation for the damage they caused, comrades Semchenko, Varets, and Sachko were compelled to forfeit two months' salary, and the general director of the Bobruyskdrev and Rechitsadrev associations, comrades Taranov and Bogush, were compelled to forfeit one month's salary. The commission ordered them to account to their collectives for their violations and report on measures taken for their correction.

13183/9435
CSO: 1800/404

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

RSFSR PARTY MEMBERS EXPELLED FOR MALFEASANCE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 p 1

[Responses by N. Shagov, secretary of the CPSU Vladimir Obkom and V. Boris-enkov, secretary of the CPSU Moscow Obkom to two critical articles published earlier in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: "SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Follow-Up"]

[Text] The article "Respect for a Foreign Account", which was published in the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper on 7 January 1986, was discussed at a party meeting on the Rassvet Kolkhoz and at a session of the CPSU Gus-Khrustalnyy Gorkom Buro. The criticism was recognized as being correct and steps were taken to strengthen socialist discipline and organization, improve party control over economic activity, and develop the basic branches of agricultural production on the kolkhoz. The communists, who contributed to the commission of crimes and mismanagement as a result of their callous attitude toward the fulfillment of their official duties or tolerated lack of control, had party proceedings instituted against them.

F. M. Skvortsov, former kolkhoz chairman; A. P. Runova, former chief book-keeper; V. V. Grishin, former work superintendent; N. P. Krylov, former chief of the auxiliary trades; and Ye. V. Runov, former machine operator were expelled from the ranks of the CPSU. Party punishments were imposed on nine responsible workers on the farm and in the rayon, including on Comrades V. P. Palagin and N. V. Baryshnikov, the kolkhoz chairman and the party committee secretary; Comrades B. G. Drozdov and V. S. Ginin, former Agricultural Administration chiefs on the rayispolkom; Comrade N. A. Panfilov, rayispolkom chairman; and Comrade V. A. Frolov, former first secretary of the CPSU Gus-Khrustalnyy Raykom.

The necessary explanatory work was performed on the Rassvet Kolkhoz. A specially established propaganda group of workers from the CPSU obkom and law enforcement bodies, in which Comrade V. V. Khomutinnikov, the oblast procurator, and Comrade A. V. Shaykov, an investigator, participated, was sent there. The article "Respect for a Foreign Account" was reprinted in the oblast newspaper PRIZYV and the rayon newspaper LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA.

An evaluation of the timely SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA article, the unscrupulousness of the Rassvet Kolkhoz party organization under the conditions of the abnormal

situation that had taken shape in the collective and the position of non-interference which the Gus-Khrustalnyy Raykom and subsequently the party gorkom had adopted, was given in the report of the CPSU obkom to the 20th oblast party conference and also in the report to the meeting of the oblast's party and economic aktiv.

N. Shagov,
secretary of the CPSU Vladimir Obkom

Responses to the "Respect for a Foreign Account" article have arrived in the editorial board from other organizations. Prior to the establishment of the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture party committee reported that Comrade G. T. Chanov, deputy chief of the Main administration for Potato Production had been dismissed from work and that he had been refused acceptance in the State Agro-Industrial Committee apparatus. The Russian Republic office of the USSR Gosbank has reported that Comrade O. M. Shemyakin, the chief of the Kolkhoz Credit Department, has been dismissed from the position that he occupied.

"Forbidden Shout"

Yu. Govorukhin's article "Forbidden Shout", which was published in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on 8 February 1986, was discussed at a session of the CPSU Moscow Obkom Buro. It was pointed out that the article validly talked about the incorrect style and methods of working with people on the part of Yu. I. Sedenkov and V. S. Karpenko, secretaries on the CPSU Shchelkovskiy Gorkom, and rightfully pointed out the unscrupulousness of Ye. N. Fomenko, secretary of the kolkhoz party committee.

Yu. I. Sedenkov self-critically admitted the mistakes, which had been made by him and the party gorkom, during a party meeting on the Pamyat Ilich Kolkhoz where his nomination to the post of board chairman was discussed. A. N. Myakoshin, who had worked as chief agronomist for this farm, was unanimously selected as board chairman during a general meeting of the kolkhoz members which was held later.

Paying attention to the fact that Yu. I. Sedenkov thoroughly recognized his incorrect actions, the party obkom buro gave him a highly principled party evaluation and considered it possible to limit itself to reprimanding him. V. S. Karpenko, a party gorkom secretary, was severely reprimanded. Yu. A. Dolgodvorov, chairman of the rayon Agro-Industrial Association council was also reprimanded; and R. V. Lobovaya, an instructor in the agriculture and food industry department of the party obkom, was singled out for her insufficient study of questions during the selection of personnel. Yu. V. Korolev, manager of the agriculture and food industry department of the CPSU Moscow Obkom, had his attention directed toward the need to improve the work of selecting farm leaders.

The obkom buro recognized that it was impossible to continue using Ye. N. Fomenko in the position of party committee secretary and commissioned the CPSU Shchelkovskiy Gorkom to examine the question of her party responsibility.

The "Forbidden Shout" article was examined during a meeting in the party's Moscow Obkom. It was especially emphasized that a thorough consideration of the opinions of work collectives should be mandatory when solving production and personnel questions.

V. Borisenko,
secretary of the CPSU Moscow Obkom

8802

CSO: 1800/433

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PATIASHVILI ATTENDS GEORGIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETING

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 May 86 pp 1,3

[GRUZINFORM article: "Time Dictates the Tasks; Annual Meeting of the Georgian Academy of Sciences"]

[Text] An improvement in the mechanism of incorporating new scientific projects, the creation of efficient machinery, a strengthening of the experimental-design base of academic institutes, the broad introduction of computer technology and automation into the activity of scientists, and an intensified role of fundamental research have been defined by the participants of the General Annual Meeting of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences as the priority tasks that confront Georgian science with respect to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Congress of the Georgian CP.

President of the Georgian Academy of Sciences Ye. K. Kharadze presented a report.

Academy Secretary of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, Academician of the republic's Academy of Sciences E. A. Sekhniashvili presented a report on the Academy's activity in 1985.

Participating in the discussion of the reports were Director of the Institute of Economics and Law, Academician of the republic's Academy of Sciences A. L. Guniya, Deputy Director of the Metallurgy Institute imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR, Corresponding Member of the Georgian Academy of Sciences G. G. Gvelesiani, Director of the Institute of Machine Mechanics, Doctor of Technical Sciences I. Ya. Dzhebashvili, Academician of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences L. D. Melikadze, Chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Technology I. S. Zhordaniya, Chief of the Problem-Solving Scientific-Research Laboratory of the Tbilisi State University, Academician of the Georgian Academy of Sciences G. A. Sanadze, Director of the Special Design Bureau of Scientific Instrumentation of the Georgian Academy of Sciences R. M. Sakandelidze, Director of the Georgian Academy of Sciences Press R. M. Grigoliya, Director of the South-Osetin Scientific-Research Institute, Doctor of Historical Sciences B. V. Tekhov, Chairman of the Council of the

Secretaries of the Primary Party Organizations of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, Candidate of Technical Sciences T. Sh. Yamanidze, Director of the Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry imeni I. G. Kutatelidze, Corresponding Member of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences E. P. Kemertelidze, Director of the Institute of Computer Mathematics imeni N. I. Muskhelishvili, Doctor of Physico-Mathematical Sciences N. N. Vakhaniya.

The meeting was addressed by First Secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee D. I. Patiashvili.

The reports and speeches noted the achievements of the republic's scientists in the various fields of science. During the period of the past Five-Year Plan they developed more than 1,200 fundamental and applied research topics. Scientists of the Academy are participating in the elaboration of problems and assignments stipulated as 25 national target comprehensive scientific-technical programs and 27 republic-level programs. The results of more than 500 scientific-research projects have been incorporated into the national economy of the country and the republic. The economic impact of those projects came to 270 million rubles which is more than twice the same index for the 10th Five-Year Plan period.

Partnership bonds, a new form of integrating science with industry, are being actively developed. Because of those bonds, the results of scientific projects are being put into practice more rapidly.

In the past year scientists gave special attention to the elaboration of scientific problems with the planning and construction of the Caucasian freight railroad and the construction of the republic's first nuclear electric power plant. Much has been done to develop new areas of biology and biotechnology. The opening of the Institute of Molecular Biology and Biophysics within the system of the Georgian Academy of Sciences constituted an important event. An Interdepartmental Scientific-Industrial Biotechnological Center of Interferon and Biologically Active Substances has been created at the Institute of Experimental Morphology of the Academy of Sciences and the republic's Ministry of Health. A Center of Metrology and the Collective Utilization of Measurement Instrumentation has been formed within the system of the Academy.

In defining the tasks of Georgian science in the 12th Five-Year Plan, participants of the General Meeting noted in particular that the efforts of the republic's scientific collectives will be focused on the development of fundamental, exploratory, and applied research that is associated with an intense and thorough study of Georgia's natural resources for their effective utilization in the national economy.

Further impetus will be given to those sectors of science that are related to the development of machine building, computer technology, instrument-making, electrical engineering and electronics, and other areas that actively influence the creation of new generations of machinery and equipment, and to the development of advanced manufacturing processes,

greater productivity, and greater investment return. Priority will be given to research in information science, the use of robotics and manipulators. Special attention in this regard will be given to the use of the latter in republic-specific sectors, such as tea cultivation, viniculture, citrus fruit cultivation, and the refining and canning industry, etc.

Crucial tasks confront the representatives of the social sciences. Their research is essential to the adoption of optimal decisions in economics and in the area of the country's and republic's social-political and cultural development. The efforts of historians, political scientists, philosophers, psychologists, and others will be directed towards the solution of problems related to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, an improvement in the management and control system of the economy, and a higher level of worker education and qualification.

Considerable attention will have to be given to projects in the area of ergonomics, industrial design, engineering psychology, economic cybernetics, structural and applied linguistics, mathematical logic, etc.

It was noted at the General Annual Meeting of the Academy of Sciences that the 27th CPSU Congress proclaimed that one of the most important starting points of the strategy is an acceleration of scientific-technical progress. And this is not merely a slogan, but rather a visual and realistic expression of today's requirements.

The task placed before science is a complex one, but is a realistic one and at the same time an honorable task. Science is called upon to work out practical recommendations for the evenly planned and balanced development of all sectors of the national economy and the regulation of certain demographic processes that are difficult to control.

In particular, the meeting took note of the difficulties that have risen in the republic's agricultural sector. Subsequent development of agricultural production is tied to a more active utilization of available labor resources, since they are rather limited.

Therefore, scientific thought must be given to maximum assistance for the intensification of agricultural production and acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

The growth rate of the republic's industry is 25 percent. This is a rather high figure. However, that level is not enough today. In the future, the industrial potential of the cities and rayons must increase.

The placement of industry and agriculture on an intensified basis is a task that is long overdue and of first priority. However, because of the past libertarian approach toward this problem on the part of certain Party and managerial supervisors, the situation in the republic has become somewhat complicated. Industrial enterprises have been irrationally distributed.

Thus, many industrial enterprises have been concentrated in the republic's capital whereas it would have been preferable to locate them on the periphery. This situation must be corrected in the future, and here science is called upon to exert its significant influence. It is completely unnatural that in a republic with a population of five million persons, 1,200,000 people live in one city, and particularly in city like Tbilisi with its unique geographical location. Under such circumstances it is impossible to provide all of the conditions that are essential to a contemporary city and that satisfy the requirements that will be needed by the people in the 21st century.

It is therefore precisely scientific-technical progress that must define a strategy for the our future and the tactics that must be undertaken jointly by scientific, Party, soviet, and managerial organs that excludes excessive bureaucracy, libertarianism, and random chance.

Discipline in all spheres of our life was given special attention at the 27th CPSU Congress. Discipline, it was pointed out the meeting of the Academy of Sciences, is a collective concept which simultaneously entails a high sense of responsibility, a love for one's work, competence, mutual respect, and professional pride. The maximum utilization of science's intellectual potential in fact demands a high level of discipline and a high degree of conscientiousness. Unfortunately, this has not yet been achieved in a number of the republic's scientific institutions. It is essential that the struggle to strengthen discipline and raise the level of competence become a subject of universal concern at the scientific institutions, and that this struggle be directed by the Academy of Sciences because surely it has within its ranks the best representatives of Georgian science.

Intense attention at the meeting was given to the training of young scientists. It was pointed out that much has yet to be done in this area, particularly at the VUZs where there has been a recent drop in the level of exactingness placed upon the training of highly qualified specialists. It is these specialists who make up the principal source of replenishing our scientific cadre. At the same time, it was pointed out at the meeting that greater trust should be placed in the young developing scientists and that they should be assigned important tasks and posts, thereby achieving the attainment of the Leninist principles of generational continuity.

Problems related to material labor incentives for scientific workers were also discussed at the meeting of the Academy of Sciences. In particular, it was pointed that the present system for paying the wages of scientists has become obsolete and requires review and further improvement. It is essential to find optimal ways for a more active involvement of scientific personnel in the successful resolution of the vital problems that confront the republic's national economy.

Also discussed was the need for a significantly greater concern about improving the working and living conditions of scientific personnel, and the creation of circumstances in which a person's talent, merits, orderliness, honesty, and modesty are properly rewarded.

The Georgian Academy of Sciences must give more attention to the development of VUZ science and a further strengthening of that science's ties to industry. At the same time, it was pointed out at the General Meeting that those ties must oppose the resistance put up by some supervisors of enterprises and organizations who are unwilling to open the way for the introduction of innovations and scientific-technical progress as a whole. The eradication of this kind of attitude toward scientific-technical progress must be the duty of each Party and Soviet worker. They must be actively joined in this important cause by the collectives of scientific institutions and, particularly, by the Academy of Sciences.

It was pointed out with satisfaction at the meeting that good results are being obtained in those places where there is a high degree of interest in the introduction of the latest scientific and technical achievements. Particular reference was made to the example set by the Ingur Paper and Pulp Combine (O. Patsatsiya, Director) where an acceleration of scientific-technical progress has enabled the collective to implement important social measures.

There is much to be done by the institutes of the Academy of Sciences with regard to the expansion of sponsorship projects in the schools. A desire was expressed to have each institute assume a sponsorship program at the schools and, in conjunction with the teaching staff there, organize an exemplary instruction of subjects so that valuable experience can be subsequently propagated on a republic-wide scale.

More help is needed by the social science institutes which are called upon to undertake considerable work in the communist upbringing of the young generation.

The participants of the meeting outlined a specific program of action to accelerate scientific-technical progress, strengthen the academic vanguard of young researchers, reinforce the stock of scientific ideas and projects, and strengthen further the ties between science and practical operations.

The Annual General Meeting of the Georgian Academy of Sciences expressed its complete confidence that the republic's scientists and scientific-research institutes will do everything they can to maximize the successful implementation of the Party's course to accelerate scientific-technical and social progress, and to assure the successful fulfillment of the historic decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Georgian CP Congress.

Participating in the work of the Annual General Meeting of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences was responsible official of the CPSU Central Committee N. V. Arzamastsev.

6289

CSO: 1830/551

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN CADRE LEADER TRAINING SESSIONS NOTED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 May 86 pp 1,2

[GRUZINFORM article: "Teaching Personnel Curriculum"]

[Text] First secretaries of the city and rayon Party committees and responsible officials of the Georgian CP Central Committee and oblast committees have been training for one month at the Georgian CP Central Committee's Center for Raising the Qualifications of Party, Soviet, and Managerial Supervisors.

In the course of their training the students met with comrades D. J. Patiashvili, G. A. Andronikashvili, P. G. Gilashvili, G. N. Yenukidze, B. V. Nikolskiy, O. Ye. Cherkeziya, N. A. Chitanava, Z. A. Chkheidze, V. I. Alavidze, N. R. Sadzhaya, responsible officials of the Georgian CP Central Committee, ministerial and departmental supervisors, representatives of administrative organs, creative unions of the republic, and scientists.

Principal attention in the program of study was given to problems concerned with the organizational, ideological-indoctrination, and managerial activity of the city, rayon, and oblast Party committees in the light of the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Georgian CP Congress.

The reports and lectures delivered to the students by Party and soviet supervisors, national economy specialists, and prominent scientists of the republic, elucidated vital problems in the theory and practice of socialism, economic and social policy of the Party, the multi-faceted foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet government, as well as problems concerned with an intensification of the national economy sectors based on an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, a further increase in the level of initiative, responsibility, and competent leadership in all spheres of life, the correct selection, training, and assignment of cadre, an intensification of democratism, and a strengthening of Party and state discipline.

In addition to the lectures and reports, seminars were conducted on problems concerned with the activity of rayon and city Party committees related to the regulation of growth in the ranks of the CPSU and an improvement in the qualitative make-up of the Party organization as well as problems related to internal Party information and the development of

democratic initiatives in Party life, and a further improvement in work with Party documents in the light of the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and others.

The students were familiarized with active teaching methods such as "work simulation games" and computer applications, and participated in training and practical exercises.

Substantive "round table" discussions were held at which the students exchanged ideas on such vital problems as the strengthening of ties between ideological work and everyday life, the reorganization of the style and methods of Party organ activity, the improvement of capital construction and greater efficiency of capital investments, a further improvement in the territorial approach to planning and administration, intensified activity of Party committees in the implementation of comprehensive measures designed to improve transport and communications operations, and an improvement in the administration of the agricultural-industrial complex.

The students participated in the work of an expanded Buro session of the Georgian CP Central Committee and the Presidium of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers that discussed the work results of the first quarter of 1986 as well as in a conference on problems concerned with the work of the republic's law enforcement organs. The students also attended training exercises at the Kirov Party raykom in Tbilisi and at the Zhirkombinat industrial association.

The attention of the students at the exercises was turned to the need to intensify work on adopting intensive methods for economic development and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress as an important potential in the greater efficiency of national production. Particular attention was focused on the concentration of efforts raising the effectiveness of the agricultural-industrial complex, on an improvement of its management, and an increase in the profitability of agricultural production. Also discussed were problems concerned with the rational utilization of labor and material resources, the mobilization of labor collectives to increase productivity, and the absolute fulfillment of the first year's assignments of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Considerable attention was given to problems related to the Party's cadre policy, the strengthening of discipline and greater exactingness placed on communists, particularly supervisors, the creation of a conscientious attitude toward work in the labor collectives, and a further improvement in the moral-psychological climate of the republic. Emphasis was placed on the role of communists as an active force in the struggle for the timely prevention of negative phenomena.

At the conclusion of the training session a seminar was held to exchange work experience, based on papers presented by the students.

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KAZAKH PARTY LEADERSHIP, EDUCATION OFFICIALS ON SCHOOL REFORM

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 86 pp 1, 3

[KazTAG [Kazakh News Agency] item: "School Reform -- More Rapidly and More Deeply: Meeting of the Republic's Activists in Public Education"]

[Text] A task that has been put on the agenda is the task of creating a single system of continuous education, as was noted in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th party congress. And an important step in that direction is the reform that has been begun in the general educational and vocational school system. In the cities and villages of Kazakhstan, a definite amount of work has been carried out to implement it. However, the rates and depth of the reform are not yet sufficient. It is necessary to implement more fully the Leninist principle of combining instruction with productive labor, and to strive more decisively for an increase in the effectiveness of instruction, the fundamental improvement of the preparation of young people for their independent life, and the indoctrination of conscious builders of the new society.

The questions and problems linked with this were discussed thoroughly at a meeting that was held on 12 May in Alma-Ata for the republic's activists in public education, with the participation of the secretaries of the party's oblast committees, deputy chairmen of the oblast executive committees, administrators of a number of ministries and departments, and oblast, city, and rayon departments of public education, the oblast councils of trade unions, pedagogical institutes and schools, teacher refresher-course institutes, and directors and secretaries of the party organizations of base enterprises and schools.

The meeting of activists was opened by Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan [KACP] Z. K. Kamalidenov.

Present in the presidium were: member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the KACP Central Committee, D. A. Kunayev; Chairman of the Presidium of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet S. M. Mukashev; Second Secretary of the KACP Central Committee O. S. Miroshkin; USSR Minister of Education S. G. Shcherbakov; and Deputy Chairman of the KaSSR Council of Ministers M. M. Akhmetova.

A report on the tasks of the public education agencies in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th KaCP Congress was given by KaSSR Minister of Education K. B. Balakhmetov.

The formation of the man of communist society, the active creator of reality, is a complicate and multifaceted problem, the speaker and those who remarked on his speech said. The 27th CPSU Congress has confirmed and further developed the party's ideas concerning the communist indoctrination of the upcoming generation. Today we are at an important and responsible stage in the resolution of that problem, a stage that is linked with the implementation of the requirements enunciated by the congress and with the carrying out of a broad reform of the general educational and vocational school system.

With a consideration of this, it was decided to discuss at the meeting of republic activists the problems that had come to a head, and to fix firmly on their implementation the attention of the party and economic agencies and of the workers in public education themselves. These problems include, first of all, the bringing in of 6-year-old children into the educational process. Starting in 1987 the basic channel for this will be the new accommodations for schoolchildren, inasmuch as the easily accessible capabilities that can be switched in rapidly (the complete compacting of schools, the overloading of the kindergartens) will be completely exhausted during the current year.

Unfortunately, in individual places, the teachers who are being involved in the work with the 6-year-old children are those who have not had practical experience in working with lower classes, as well as kindergarten teachers who lack the appropriate education. It is necessary to take a very demanding approach to the formation of the staff of teacher cadres involved in the work with this contingent of children.

The concept of the acceleration of the development of the economy and the new level of education require the improvement of the forms and methodology of pedagogical work, so that the knowledge becomes the students' conviction, the rule that governs their behavior in life. It is necessary to seek new ways, and to make a departure from the traditional ones.

One of the major areas in the activity of the public education agencies and pedagogical collectives in the republic has been, and continues to be, the improvement of the quality and effectiveness of the training and indoctrinational process. In our republic there are several collectives that have been successfully resolving this important problem. In recent years, in a number of regions, there has been a purposeful intensification of the training and indoctrinational process -- this is one of the important factors in accelerating the implementation of the school reform.

In a number of oblasts, with the active support and assistance of the party and Soviet agencies, the advanced experience of providing training and communist indoctrination to the students has been receiving development and improvement. The practical aspects of many pedagogical collectives in North Kazakhstan Oblast in improving the effectiveness of the training and indoctrinational process on the basis of the achievements of science and advanced experience deserve attention. In East Kazakhstan Oblast and Pavlodar

Oblast, this pertains to the joint work of the school, the family, the labor Collectives, and the public in indoctrinating the children; in Kustanay Oblast, the study of the Leninist theoretical heritage, the documents of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the process of studying the principles of sciences and in work done outside the classroom; in Tselinograd Oblast, the organization of the labor indoctrination and instruction of the students.

During the two years since the approval of the Basic Directions for the Reform of the General Educational and Vocational School System, our republic has developed curricula for schools with an 11-year period of instruction. Groups of authors have begun preparing new textbooks and revising the existing ones. In conformity with the standard programs that take into consideration the tasks of the country's social and economic development and the present-day level of scientific-technical progress, course outlines have been approved for subjects within the republic's competency.

Since 1 September 1985, the ninth-year classes have included new subjects: "Principles of Informatics and Computer Technology" and "Ethics and Psychology of Family Life." New rules for the students have been developed and are in effect. For the first time in many years, in the final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan the plan for activation of general educational schools and children's preschool institutions was fulfilled.

We have a large number of teachers who are carrying out a bold search for good results and who have been achieving good results, but their experience has not been becoming the property of others. KaSSR Ministry of Education, the teacher refresher-course institutes, and the other methodological services must become true compilers and organizers of the introduction of advanced experience. The generalization of this experience requires the taking of specific actions to disseminate that which is beneficial and to overcome the inertia represented by obsolete forms, with the use of the authority granted to Ministry of Education and its local agencies.

The party and Soviet agencies must engage more actively in this. People far outside the confines of our republic are well acquainted with the experience of the Ekibastuz city party organization in providing the communist indoctrination for the children. The KaCP Central Committee supported that valuable undertaking. Conferences on scientific practice have been held in the cities of Ekibastuz and Ust-Kamenogorsk. Many secretaries of the party's oblast committees and deputy chairmen of oblast executive committees were present at those conferences, but we cannot see any results from those trips to the outlying areas. Nor have there been any signs of large changes in this matter after the 27th Congress.

One of the basic reasons for the situation that has been created lies in the passivity of the teacher refresher-training institutes. Ministry of Education and the local party agencies must analyze this situation carefully. The workers at the institutes must fulfill their functions effectively, must provide a time-responsive evaluation to that which is new, and must provide beneficial recommendations for workers in practical education. Unfortunately, many of them, instead of providing assistance and methodological guidance to the teachers, have been taking the path of monitoring them, becoming an

ordinary bureaucratic apparatus on top of the school system. The newspapers, magazines, television, and the radio have been called upon to throw light more boldly and more sharply on problems of the school reform.

Another cause of considerable difficulties is the lack of the necessary qualities among the students themselves. However, one cannot link the improvement in the quality of the training process only with the planned changes in the course outlines and textbooks. The intensification of the cognitional and indoctrinational role of the less, the elimination of formalism and the overemphasis on grades, and the increase in the teacher's creative potential -- these questions must be resolved primarily in the pedagogical collectives themselves.

When discussing the responsibility borne by each teacher for the formation of the student's political philosophy, the speakers at the activist conference emphasized, it is necessary to mention the fact that the qualitative makeup of the instructors in the social-studies and humanities cycle is still weak. Every fifth teacher in Turgay, Tselinograd, Pavlodar, and Kokchetav oblasts does not have the appropriate education. In the matter of inculcating in the students firm ideological positions and active principles for their behavior in life, little is provided by the conducting of political-information lectures, classroom political-information hours, or other measures by means of obsolete, largely formal methods. Little has been done to involve labor collectives, advanced workers, specialists, or creative workers in the work with children.

Only 17 percent of the students are included in the work being done at their place of residence in courtyard clubs. The trade-union and Komsomol organizations have been demonstrating little initiative in organizing the correct recreational and summertime activities for the students. Insufficient use is being made of stadiums, parks, gymnasiums, and institutions of culture. The young people are not being provided the proper indoctrination to instill in them an inner culture, or the need to appreciate art.

A tremendous effect upon inculcating morality and social maturity in the young people is exerted by the humanities. Therefore the active assistance provided to the school system by writers, painters, and cinematographers is very important. More attention must be devoted to the intensification of the international and atheistic indoctrination of the upcoming generation.

Much has been done in the outlying areas to bring the material base of labor training into conformity with the needs of the reform. However, this situation does not prevail everywhere. Criticism has been leveled repeatedly at Chimkent, Dzhambul, Guryev, and Kzyl-Orda oblast for having a poor base and low level of labor instruction. The situation is no better in Aktyubinsk and Semipalatinsk oblasts.

The proper reorganization was not carried out at the base enterprises, which now bear equal responsibility with the school for the state of the material base and the content of the labor training. The directors of many enterprises have not yet become accustomed to dealing concretely and regularly with the schools, and some of them have not even visited them.

Scientific-technical progress, with its constantly growing scientific and everyday information on machine carriers, requires universal computer literacy. Therefore the instruction of the principles of informatics must be under special supervision.

In the current five-year plan it will be necessary to activate in our republic accommodations for more than a million students. This will make it possible considerably to eliminate the overloading of the school buildings. It is necessary, within the deadline and with a high level of quality, to activate educational structures, to assure that there is not even a minute's let-down in the tension at that school construction sites, and to create a high work rhythm there. It will be necessary also to make up for what has been lost in the development of the preschool institutions.

In any sphere of the activity of society, success is decided by the cadres. Unfortunately, the situation with regard to pedagogical cadres is improving slowly. Their certification is frequently of a formal nature. There has been no reduction in the personnel turnover rate. Forty-three thousand diploma-carrying specialists are working in a sphere that is not linked with instruction. At the same time in a number of schools, individual subjects are not being taught, because of the lack of instructors. The reason for this lies in the fact that the public education departments act in the role of the passive "consumers" of cadres, and are not concerned about the future prospects. There are many shortcomings in the system of planning the training of teachers and the organizing of correspondence-school training. The supervision by Ministry of Education of the activity of the pedagogical institutions of higher learning has been lessened.

It is necessary to intensify the concern for the teacher, for the creation of conditions for him everywhere for his labor and his professional growth.

The innovative nature and complexity of the tasks and the higher level of responsibility borne by the modern school system make increased demands on the administrators, their on-the-job and moral appearance, and their organizer qualities. The training and indoctrination of these cadres in the educational system is the first-priority concern of the party agencies, since, in the final analysis, this is what determines the success of the reorganization of the school system. And yet one frequently has to encounter poorly thought-out situations when the persons promoted to fill positions of directors are ones who are unsuitable. Many managers of city rayon departments of public education, and even of oblast departments of public education, have not yet changed over completely to the new methods themselves, have not rid themselves of indifference or liberalism, still reconcile themselves to shortcomings, and have not found their own active place in implementing the reform.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee, said, "We will not be able to move ahead a single step if we do not learn how to work in the new way, if we cannot overcome inertia and conservatism in any of their manifestations, if we lose the courage to evaluate the situation soberly... It is time to stop practicing inappropriate

delicacy where demandingness and honesty, and party conscience, are supposed to be demonstrated."

The experience of the intensification of the management of public education and the dissemination in pedagogical practice of new, interesting and meaningful forms of work outside the classroom and outside the school, the better involvement of the family, the labor collectives, and the public in the job of indoctrination, and the comprehensive approach to the resolution of these questions were mentioned in statements made by the following persons: Secretary of the Urals Oblast KaCP Central Committee R. L. Kuzhekova; Deputy Chairman of the Alma-Ata Oblast Executive Committee U. D. Dzhanibekov; First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Kazakhstan S. A. Abdrakhmanov; First Deputy Chairman of KaSSR Gosagroprom [State Agroindustry] S. A. Abdildin; Chairman of KaSSR Gosprofobr A. D. Borodin; Secretary of the East Kazakhstan Oblast KaCP Committee G. L. Berdyugin; instructor at Secondary School No. 7 in Dzhambul, L. A. Prikhodchenko; director of the Malinovskaya Secondary School, Tselinograd Oblast, V. V. Kunnikova; and rector of the Taldy-Kurgan Pedagogical Institute, M. D. Dzholdasbekov.

The problems of improving the training and indoctrinational process, the need for the broader propagandizing and dissemination of the achievements of pedagogical science, and the reinforcement of the material-technical base of schools, boarding schools, and preschool institutions were discussed by the following persons: manager of the Kustanay Oblast Department of Public Education, A. F. Salamakhin; teacher at Secondary School No. 23 in the city of Chimkent, N. M. Salmova; title at the Kuraskaya Secondary School, Turgay Oblast, L. Ya. Markina; manager of the Aktogayskiy Rayon Department of Public Education, Dzhezkazgan Oblast, S. Kepterbayev; Deputy Chairman of KaSSR Gosplan Zh. A. Abutalipov; and manager of the Yermakovskiy City Department of Public Education, Pavlodar Oblast, N. I. Butylkina.

In order to implement the school reform it is especially important to combine the instruction with socially beneficial, productive labor. With the aid of the party, Soviet, and economic agencies, the cooperation between the schools and the base enterprises has been developing and becoming stronger. The experience in this matter was shared by the following persons: party committee secretary on the Karagandinskiy Sovkhoz, North Kazakhstan Oblast, V. A. Avdeyeva; instructor at Secondary School No. 75 in the city of Alma-Ata, Ye. I. Kandaurov; General Director of the Alma-Ata Cotton-Fabric Combine, Ye. F. Golubkin; and leader of a student production brigade at the Arykbalykskaya Secondary School, Kokchetav Oblast, I. I. Rudnitskiy.

USSR Minister of Education S. G. Shcherbakov, who spoke at the meeting of activists, remarked that the rates and depth of implementation of the measures stipulated by the reform are not yet satisfactory. The task of our country's accelerate social and economic development requires an energetic, well thought-out approach to the job of the communist indoctrination of the upcoming generation. The tasks confronting our country's educational system can be subdivided into two groups: the first group consists of the tasks that depend directly upon the workers in public education, and the second consists of those tasks that are to be resolved jointly with the party, Soviet, and economic agencies. Both groups are very important. And so, in the

fulfillment of what has been planned, it is necessary to have well-coordinated efforts by the interested parties.

A question that is very critical is the question of improving the vocational and labor training of the school children. In this matter it is necessary to have a considerable amount of help from the base enterprises. It is necessary to improve the quality and rates of construction of new schools. The interests of the job at hand require the more thorough study by the students of the scientific principles of modern production and the leading areas for intensifying it. Resolving these and other problems is a matter of honor for the workers in our country's public education.

Secretary of the KaCP Central Committee Z. K. Kamalidenov spoke at the meeting of activists.

The meeting directed the workers in our republic's public education toward making once again a critical interpretation of the degree to which the process of indoctrination corresponds to present-day conditions, and toward assuring that they demonstrate more initiative, persistence, and concreteness, and that they achieve everywhere the reorganization of the entire job of training and indoctrinating the young people in conformity with the high requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress.

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CSO: 1830/517

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KAZAKH COMMEMORATION OF VICTORY DAY REPORTED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 86 p 1

[KazTAG [Kazakh News Agency] item: "Eternally in the Nation's Memory: Laying of Flowers on the Glory Memorial in the Park imeni 28 Gvardeytsev-Panfilovtsev"]

[Excerpt] The people of Kazakhstan, like the rest of the Soviet citizens, have ceremoniously marked the forty-first anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet nation in the Great Patriotic War. They have given tribute of the deepest respect to those who, under the leadership of the Communist Party, defended the freedom and independence of their socialist Homeland and saved the nations of Europe from fascist enslavement.

On 9 May the workers again, with a sense of deep gratitude and pride, spoke about the exploits and the unprecedented steadfastness of the fighting men who had been sent by our republic and who had fought against the strong and cunning enemy on all fronts, and about those who, by their selfless labor under difficult conditions, forged the victory on the home front. Once again they expressed their unanimous approval of the peace-loving course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and their striving to increase their contribution to the further reinforcement of the economic, spiritual, and defensive might of the Motherland, to fulfill successfully the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan [KaCP].

In honor of Victory Day there was a solemn ceremony of laying flowers on the monument to the founder of the Communist Party and the world's first socialist state, Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

In a solemn setting, flowers were placed at the Eternal Flame near the Glory Memorial in Alma-Ata. The flowers from the KaCP Central Committee, the Presidium of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet, and the KaSSR Council of Ministers were laid by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the KaCP Central Committee D. A. Kunayev; members of the Buro of the KaCP Central Committee, Ye. F. Bashmakov, V. A. Grebenyuk, Z. K. Kamalidenov, V. N. Lobov, O. S. Miroshkhin, S. M. Mukashev, N. A. Nazarbayev, A. P. Rybnikov; and candidate members to the Buro of the KaCP Central Committee, E. Kh. Gusakov, V. M. Miroshnik.

Also present were Deputy Chairmen of KaSSR Council of Ministers M. M. Akhmetova, O. I. Zheltikov, A. P. Korotkov, T. V. Kuppayev; Military Council member and chief of the Political Administration of SAVO [Central Asian Military District], General-Lieutenant G. V. Kochkin; chairman of the Alma-Ata Oblast Executive Committee V. P. Belyakov; chairman of the Alma-Ata City Executive Committee Z. K. Nurkadilov; administrators of ministries and departments; and party, trade-union, and Komsomol workers.

Flowers were also laid by the Alma-Ata Oblast KaCP Committee and the oblast executive committee, the city KaCP committee and city executive committee, Kazsovprof [Kazakhstan Council of Trade Unions] and the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Komsomol, the rayon party committees and the city's rayon executive committees, the Red Banner Central Asian Military District and the Red Banner Eastern Border District, the Administration of Internal Forces, veterans of the Great Patriotic War, and collectives from enterprises and organizations.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

INTERREPUBLICS CONFERENCE HELD AT TASHKENT HIGHER PARTY SCHOOL

GF221218 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] The 6-day interrepublics seminary conference held in the Tashkent higher party school for upgrading the skills of party and soviet employees has ended. The conference was attended by party secretaries of universities and scientific research institutes. Current problems discussed were concerning the question of improving reorganization and the forms and methods applied in the work of the party committees in accordance with the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress and the June 1986 CPSU Plenum.

The conference was addressed by the responsible officials of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the Tashkent City Party Committee, the ministries and administrations, and scholars. They discussed such matters as social and economic development; the role and the tasks of party organizations of universities and scientific research organizations in giving spur to social, economic, scientific, and technical development; the importance of the new CPSU program which has been drawn up on the basis of socialism for multi-faceted development; Leninist principles in the process of electing, appointing, and training cadres; the question of consolidating control over [word indistinct]; and the question of strengthening the system of criticism and self-criticism.

The conference also discussed contemporary problems related to the process of reorganizing higher and secondary education and other matters.

Comrade Abdullayeva addressed the convocation. Meanwhile, the participants shared the work experience of the party organizations of the universities and scientific research institutes in realizing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. They held talks with the republic's scientists on the most important factors related to the multi-faceted development of science and to the effort made to increase the pace of scientific and technical development. They also acquainted themselves with the work experience of the party committees of the Nizami pedagogical institute, the nuclear physics institute, the polytechnic institute, and visited the Uzbek SSR economic products exhibition.

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CSO: 1836/422

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UZBEK SSR SUPREME SOVIET CONVENES 27 JUNE

GF211249 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The 3d meeting of the 11th convocation of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet will begin its work on 27 June. In view of this, Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has asked the permanent commissions of the republic's supreme organ to discuss the state plan for socioeconomic development from 1986 to 1990 and draw up various resumes concerning it.

A joint meeting was held today in Tashkent by the representatives of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission and the other permanent commissions. Comrade Karimov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Planning Committee, read a report. The meeting participants established the way the 5-year plan for the republic's socioeconomic development will be discussed by the State Planning Committee and the other permanent commissions.

Preparatory committees were formed for this purpose. A large number of [word indistinct] and experts in the economic domain, economists, and representatives of communal organizations were asked to participate in the work of the committees. The preparatory committees will hear the reports of the ministries and administrations and the leading officials of the people's deputies local soviet executive committees.

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CSO: 1836/422

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PARTY STRESSES NATIONALITY IN CADRE POLICY

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 13 March 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by N. Najafov, first secretary of Azizbeyov Rayon, on the importance of pursuing a proper cadre policy. Noting significant improvements in the creation of cadre reserves, he maintains that "before the raykom committee includes a worker in the cadre reserves, local party organizations study his abilities, his spiritual-political qualities and his success in establishing a businesslike atmosphere in the collective. The majority of those included in the cadre reserves are those who have performed positively as elected members of rayon party, trade union and Komsomol organizations. More than 90 percent of cadres appointed to nomenklatura duties are full or candidate members of the CPSU, and 4.1 percent are Komsomol members. Special attention is also given to nationality."

WEAK LEADERSHIP OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 19 March 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,400-word lead editorial on the role of primary party organizations within the work collective. "Experience shows that the good operation of primary party organizations is quite dependent on the leadership provided to them by rayon, city, and oblast party committees. Unfortunately, some raykoms and gorkoms are providing primary party organizations with weak leadership and not giving them enough support in fulfilling the important duties set before the work collectives. Sabirabad, Gubadly, Zangilan, Yardymly, Gusar, Masally, and a number of other raykoms have not had a deep influence on the activities of their primary party organizations. Thus, there have been serious shortcomings in economic and educational work."

AZERI MACHINE BUILDERS DISCUSS OIL EQUIPMENT PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 8 March 1986 carries on page 2 an 800-word Azerinform report on a meeting at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee at which shortcomings in the machine-building industry were discussed. In his report I.A. Mammadov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, stated that "there are still numerous unsolved problems and shortcomings in this sector" and noted that "these are a consequence of the fact that technical equipment at plants is at a low level and weaknesses in work and technical organization in the shops." Stressing that these problems especially pertain to plants producing equipment for the petroleum industry, he added that "this has led to slowdowns and a deterioration of the quality of the end product."

OBLAST SOVIETS BLAMED FOR POOR LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 19 March 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial discussing the role of soviets in determining economic and social growth in the republic. "The fact that there was no growth in public labor productivity in 15 years was justly criticized in the Political Report at the 27th CPSU Congress. This criticism pertains directly to the soviet organs because the influence of some Soviets of People's Deputies on fulfillment of plans for economic and social growth in the republic is weak. For example, the Ashkhabad and Krasnovodsk Soviets of People's Deputies are not using the constitutional authority granted to the soviets to guarantee the comprehensive economic and social development in the territory under their purview." A similar accusation is leveled against the Mary Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies.

ROLE OF PEOPLE'S COURTS INCREASED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 21 March 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by A. Khojayev, member of the TuSSR Supreme Court, on the heightened role of the people's courts. He notes that "there are now approximately 2,550 people's courts active in the republic. Many facets of work connected to legal violations or violations of labor and production regulations are examined by the people's courts." Their duties have been increased due to the new laws on drunkenness and alcoholism. "Incidents such as drinking alcoholic beverages in the streets, stadiums, squares, parks, on all kinds of public transportation, in production (at the workplace, on the territory of factories, administrations and organizations), or coming to work in a drunken state now enter under the competence of the people's courts." In addition, their authority has also been extended to include the examination of absenteeism, tardiness, leaving work early, and not being at the assigned workplace.

'PASSIVITY' OF LOCAL SOVIETS DECRIED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 27 March 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of the deputy groups within the local soviets. It is pointed out that the initiative and activism of deputies and deputy groups are important components of the effectiveness of Soviets of People's Deputies and noted that "some local soviets of the republic are not paying enough attention to deputy groups. Due to the passivity and ineffectiveness of many of them, some deputy groups are unaware of their own authority, and they either stand on the sidelines when important questions are resolved or duplicate the work of the ispolkom." Criticized by name in this regard are soviets in Tashauz city, Krasnovodsk city, and Gavers Rayon.

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CSO: 1830/578

4 August 1986

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NEW AzSSR MOTOR TRANSPORT MINISTER--Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 14 May 1986 carries on page 1 a 20-word ukase, dated Baku 13 May 1986 and signed by Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman S. Tatliyev and Secretary R. Kaziyeva, appointing Yuriy Evgenyevich Shchedrin minister of motor transport for the Azerbaijan SSR. A related 20-word item on page 3 of the same newspaper notes that former AzSSR Minister of Motor Transport Sh.K. Kerimov was relieved of his duties in connection with his transfer to another post. [Editorial Report] /8309

RESOLUTION ON COMMEMORATING RASHIDOV'S MEMORY REPEALED--The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers resolve: to repeal CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 1227, dated 23 December 1983, on perpetuating the memory of Sh.R. Rashidov. Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M. Gorbachev; Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers N. Ryzhkov. /Text/ /Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Jun 86 p 1 PM/ 12228

CSO: 1830/610

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

AFANASYEV ON CHANGING ROLE OF PRESS

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 5, May 86 pp 2-4

[Article by Viktor Afanasyev, PRAVDA chief editor, chairman, USSR Journalists' Union Administration: "Today's Newspaper"]

[Text] Two months have passed since the 27th CPSU Congress and a little more than a year since the April 1985 Central Committee plenum. It seems like a short time, but it feels as though time quickened its pace, it has been filled with so many events. I think I would not err if I said that journalists were among the first who supported the favorable changes taking place in the country. Definite changes were noted in the work of the mass information media. This was noticed both by our reader, listener and viewer, and by those who are obligated to react to our statements. And no matter how different might be this reaction, everyone notes that the press has become more sharp, bold and correct, and that creative inquiry has been enlivened.

In short, the first impression about the changes in journalism, I believe, are favorable. At the same time, like any first impression, it is rather general in nature. Looking deeper, we see a lot that is external and for show in the restructuring which has begun. Behind the new rubrics, topical slogans and burning concepts is frequently concealed the old, routine approach to matters and sometimes even a lack of understanding of the essence of what is taking place and confusion in the face of rapidly modernizing life. Paraphrasing the well-known Eastern proverb about Khalva, one can say: No matter how much you repeat "acceleration, acceleration," you will go no faster. It is necessary to restructure in fact, and not in words. Meanwhile, among journalists, as well as among other workers, there are "wise" people who sit and wait to see what will be next, whether everything will return to the customary rut. But the party has stated clearly: This will not happen!

Among our colleagues there is also another variety of worker. These are conscientious executors, who are not accustomed, however, to displaying initiative and taking on responsibility. Now, of course, they are all in favor of the changes, but will implement them only when they receive a special instruction from their direct supervisors.

And this is today the old essence of the matter (and this concerns not only journalists); that the restructuring of everything together depends on the

restructuring of each individually. We must begin with ourselves. We must begin, without putting it off or expecting that someone will order or prompt us. Otherwise we will be publishing yesterday's newspaper, which is already old before it comes out. The reader needs today's newspaper -- today's, not only in terms of its date, but also of its essence.

I believe that today the main question for us is: How should we produce today's edition of the paper? The 27th CPSU Congress set forth a provision about strengthening the mass information and propaganda media, and for the first time made improving them a CPSU program objective. The decisions of the party and ideas of the congress literally stirred up all the Soviet people. And today there is no task more important for us journalists than to help turn this mental energy into physical energy. For this it is most of all necessary to exercise maximum self criticism.

Insincere, dull and trite words dampen people's ardor. They do not remain simply neutral, but become a kind of disorganizer and dilute the authority not only of the newspaper, but also of the deeds about which it writes. A similar negative effectiveness, if it can be so expressed, also has entirely real outlines and dimensions, displayed in various undesirable frames of mind, which the newspaper unwittingly feeds, essentially by every indifferent and formalistic line. It is no accident that the party so resolutely demands that empty words, dullness, gabbliness and primitivism, traits which unfortunately have still not been eliminated from the newspapers, be rooted out.

Unoriginal remarks under titles which stick in the teeth, written as if on some sort of endless conveyor; piles of facts and figures, which don't say or mean anything and contain no associated comments; verbose reports which no one willingly reads even to the middle; professional instructions for specialists; plus another third of alien, borrowed information, having no bearing on local life... this is still seen, unfortunately, in a large number of newspapers, especially rayon newspapers. Even more authoritative publications suffer from such shortcomings.

We have still not rid ourselves of the harmful habit of making approximate general assessments, instead of having sober, businesslike discussions, or of an attraction for "high style," spangles and window dressing, which spoil the clear and resourceful language which should distinguish a newspaper. I am not even speaking about the incompetence, superficiality and most basic errors, which stem from elementary inattention or an inadequate caliber of ability. There is still too much of all this.

Many newspapers seem to look at the world through a narrow fissure, boiling down all the most rich content of social relations, human life and work to a selection of numerical work results and a description of its standard techniques. Beyond its scope at times remain entire strata of the spiritual, moral and cultural life of society. Man's working and social activity is presented in an extremely impoverished manner, shorn of vital colorations, experiences and feelings -- of everything with which it is filled in reality.

On the other hand, the newspapers still have much without which one might get by easily: some lackluster, commonplace item or verbal species in which it is

not so easy to dig out useful kernels of meaning. Let us not chase after the quantity of lines produced and tremble for every paragraph of our writings! Let us concentrate all our efforts on one thing -- on improving the quality of our work!

By the word "quality" I have in mind, in this case, not only the trimmings, skill and perfection of form (although, of course, this too), but most of all the approach to business and the content of materials. Thus, I believe, it is more correct to speak not about merely improving the quality of journalism, but about its modernization and new qualitative state. I will try to explain this based on examples of some vital topics of today's newspaper.

In the field of production, during the next 15 years our society is to do as much as was done during the entire 68 years of Soviet government. We must reach the most advanced standards in the world in terms of our scientific and technological level, labor productivity and a great number of other parameters. The path to this objective is economic intensification and the scientific and technological revolution in production. The press is writing a great deal about this, and certain stereotypes of ways of thinking have already formed, not without its participation.

Yes, in the technological respect, in many positions we must surpass the developed Capitalist countries. But does this mean that today's so-called world models are the high standard which we can only equal? Someone, somewhere stepped to the forefront and we are setting out to surpass him. We are striving first to reach the level of the best Soviet models, and then have the objective of reaching the worldwide level models. While we are reaching that level, someone, somewhere in the world has again stepped forward. It is necessary to orient ourselves not on today's, but on tomorrow's and the day after tomorrow's models, and on the most advanced, most promising scientific and technological ideas and developments, in order to be first to embody them in new equipment and technology, and in industrial production first, not second. It is necessary to learn to see farther than our rival; to work to outstrip him; to have better foresight than he; and to approach the tomorrow of production more quickly than he.

This is an entirely realistic task. Moreover, it is the only strategy which leads to success. We have tremendous scientific and technological potential and advanced science, which provides a massive number of ideas, discoveries and inventions (which, by the way, the West sometimes is clever enough to use before we do). We possess the richest experience in the advanced organization of labor and production, which enables us by our Socialist methods to reach the most advanced goals. It is worth noting that this experience, for example, elements of labor competition and other social factors for increasing labor productivity, is also being used by the Capitalists in their own way. But we are not able to deal with all of this wisely.

What can the press do here? First, it can help manufacturers restructure their thinking and get away from the psychology of forever catching up, and teach them to value and use our advantages. Here, well thought out and systematic propaganda work is necessary. Second, it is necessary to improve greatly the effectiveness of materials on scientific and technological

progress and seek still more insistently to compress to the maximum possible degree the time period between the birth of an idea, discovery or invention and its embodiment in production. Third, it can help with all of its efforts to solve managerial problems and improve the management mechanism. If we do not work out an appropriate economic mechanism, and we do not place our producers, scholars and specialists in objective conditions, most of all economic conditions, which encourage and force them to walk in step with the times and bring production to a high scientific and technological level, then we will achieve nothing.

Let me give two specific examples. Back before the war the idea of rotary conveyor lines emerged in our country. They promise in many industries a notable step forward and a great savings of labor, materials and production space. The idea has not only not become obsolete, but remains to this day progressive and advanced. With respect to this, decisions by party and government organs exist, but the matter has virtually not moved from its start point.

Recently the nationally known initiator of normless sections in grain farming (V. Pervitskiy) had an article in PRAVDA. With some sadness he discussed how more than a quarter century ago he and his comrades proved by a living example the advantages of the new organization of labor, obtaining under identical conditions two or three times greater harvests than did their doubting neighbors and critics. There are dozens, hundreds and perhaps thousands of such examples in equipment, technology and management methods. How much we waste because we do not value and do not use our own riches! It seems to me that journalists also, in the majority of such cases, do not have the moral right to say that they have done everything possible. Today, under the new conditions, to retreat from the policy which has been taken, permit concessions and make compromises is even less permissible.

In propaganda and in defending scientific and technological achievements and advanced management methods, the correct choice of decisive directions, a systematic approach and concentrated efforts are very important. Recently, at a PRAVDA party meeting there was a discussion about the fact that the newspaper had not yet made its own comment about organizational ways of uniting science and production, and that it was necessary to support more actively the experience of scientific production associations, scientific and engineering centers, and other flexible, modern forms of integrating science and production. It seems to me that journalists on every newspaper (factory, local and branch) could remark in self-criticism that they have not yet done nearly everything to confirm that which is new and progressive within their field of vision.

The same kind of persistence and relentlessness is also necessary in overcoming that which is obsolete and belongs to yesterday. For example, the press has been fighting for many years against the notorious "emphasis on volume," but even today, when the new management mechanism is actively being introduced, this war is far from over. Increasing the independence and responsibility of economic managers and individual collectives, the new mechanism, of course, should not encourage them to use the authority and capability which they have obtained for old, past objectives, dictated by

"volume-based" indices. As long as the main plan index remains the volume of product sales in rubles, the enterprise will retain interest in "producing" a few more of these long rubles, and not the specific products needed by the consumer. Much work still remains in order once and for all to turn the economic mechanism into an anti-expenditure channel, and in deed to subordinate production to demand.

The press has already done a good deal here during the discussion of the pre-congress documents. These topics must be actively continued. It is not enough to criticize unsuitable indices. This is already clear to everyone and proven to everyone. It is much more important to help find a positive solution to the problem. Required are debates, discussions and objective and balanced discussion of different positions, practical experience and the results of experiments. No one, of course, expects that journalists will themselves find and propose something uniquely correct (although no one is forbidding them from participating in this search). The role of the press is to facilitate collective comprehension of the problem and collective working out of the best solution.

Much is written about the human factor. This concept has even become something of a "mod" term, which the press literally tosses about left and right. But, we have still not been able to truly disclose the essence of this factor, to investigate its components and, most importantly, have not yet been able convincingly to show how to make it more active and how to awaken and form in people a creative and proprietary attitude toward work and toward life, and a consciousness of direct participation in everything being done in the collective and in society.

So far inertia has not been overcome in writing about production problems apart from everything which concerns the human being, his morale, frame of mind and consciousness. Our editions even have sections divided in this way -- a section on industry, section on Communist indoctrination... I am not calling upon us to reject such structure, but we must not close our eyes to its costs. The entire collective and all sections of the editorial staff of a general political newspaper must turn to the individual, illuminate its circle of questions through the prism of his interests and needs, and measure any special problem with a human yardstick.

In their attraction for the topic of production, many newspapers, for example, let it slip from view for a long time that the creation of new production capacities and new work places was substantially outpacing both the development of the social sphere and the existence of labor resources. The shift coefficient in our industry is so low (averaging 1.3 - 1.4), and still under conditions in which existing capacities are not being used completely, and more and more capacities are being created. This is harmful not only to production, but also to production relations and our morale, since it artificially increases the shortage of workers, with all the ensuing social and moral consequences. Frequently, construction of housing, schools, hospitals, stores and cultural institutions lags, and there are times when capacities have been created and there is no one to work at them. The 27th Congress decisively ordered us to end this practice. Not only production, but society as a whole must be developed proportionately. For us journalists this

means that we must also substantially change our stress, the proportions we devote to various topics and our approach itself to production and social topics. It must be comprehensive and thorough. The main thing is that this must be a state and party, and not a narrow departmental approach.

And, of course, I repeat again that we must more thoroughly and vividly show man himself in the press. Most often the newspapers write, as one reader noted, about "favored people;" i.e., about those who were already elected somewhere or awarded something. Of course, we praise and will praise those who serve through their labor and social activeness as high civic examples. But, probably, the journalist must conduct his search and selection of such people much more widely, and not limit himself to those whose merits have already been noted, who represent a prestigious profession, etc. It is often much more important to support the innovator and person struggling for justice not when he has already achieved success and recognition, but when it is difficult for him. Otherwise it happens that in talking over and over again about the human factor, the newspaper does not notice when an honorable man is being trampled for criticism or mistakes are being put in the wheels of some necessary matter.

It is very important today, and the press must play one of the main roles in this, to preserve, fortify and strengthen the atmosphere of high party principles and demandingness, and Bolshevik truths and uprightness which have taken shape in the country.

In this regard it is especially necessary to talk about criticism in the press. We have begun to write more boldly and consistently about shortcomings. But here there are also costs. Excesses have appeared and relish for negative facts, shorn of a constructive position. Unproven and crude attacks are seen, which insult the human and civic worth of people. The main thing is that the effectiveness of the criticism is still not high. Shortcomings go for a long time without being eliminated and those guilty at times get off with a light scare, when they are given pro forma punishment in order that there be something to write to the editors. It is necessary to chase someone out of the party, and he is given a reprimand and moved from one easy chair to another. The newspaper, in turn, reports about this to its readers, and the appearance of effectiveness is observed. In fact, everything remains as before. This is the worst type of formalism in newspaper work. It is not possible to deceive the reader. He sees perfectly well that, instead of a complete, just and democratic solution to the problem, a surrogate is palmed off, framed in proper words.

To bring that which is begun to a conclusion, to completely eliminate shortcomings and their causes, to attain thorough and unconditionally fair decisions and conclusions, and to inform the reader about this fully, leaving nothing out -- such effective criticism still remains an unattained ideal.

There is one more side to this problem. Increasing the critical thrust of the press had a rather curious effect on the attitude toward it taken by various officials. One can even speak about a certain kind of dissatisfaction. They try to trip the journalist up and demand papers attesting to his purpose and stating about what and how he will write. Some have come to the point of

saying that the press has become undisciplined, that it must be placed under some special control, and so forth. One supervisor, having lapsed into ambition, is upset at why he must answer some factory newspaper.

The party, of course, will not put up with such an outrageous, bureaucratic attitude toward the press. But here there is also something to think about. Criticism is the sharpest weapon. Here, as nowhere else, are needed irreproachable honesty and perfected skill. And the main thing is the highest sort of responsibility. We must always have in mind that the press itself cannot be above criticism. We must not consider ourselves infallible. We must not self-assuredly claim the role of some sort of high courts, possessing ultimate truth.

Criticism and self-criticism are the methods of overcoming the non-antagonistic contradictions of our social development, and are its moving force. The purpose of criticism is not to startle or make noise, but to help the individual, collective and society to correct errors, rid itself of shortcomings and find ways to solve problems. Of course, this does not mean that criticism only assists and prompts. With respect to everything which is alien to our society and its ideology and morality, it must be destructive and merciless. Criticism is called upon to signal in a timely manner about contradictions which arise; to indicate not only individual shortcomings, but also negative social phenomena and to carry out prophylactic measures against social ailments. Possibly, some of those criticized may consider such an understanding to be unusual. Meanwhile, objectively criticism has always played precisely this role in the Soviet press, and what we are talking about now is clearly comprehending this role and learning to fulfill it with complete responsibility.

The wealth of ideas and grandness of the tasks put forth by the 27th Party Congress require that journalists study most actively and assimilate in practice its documents and decisions. The task has been posed of making publicity through a smoothly operating system, when everything which takes place in society can be seen by the people and is under its control. The party views expanded publicity as the start point for the psychological restructuring of cadres and the guarantee of a responsible, state-wide attitude of each toward his business and the destiny of the country. A great deal today depends on journalists. All of us probably feel how much more difficult our work has become. But, on the other hand it is also so much more interesting! Living reality, life as it is, in all of its inexhaustible complexity, is imperiously finding its way into the newspaper pages. Do not avoid it, but be able along with the readers to understand, comprehend and improve. This is what it means to publish today's newspaper.

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

PARTY OFFICIALS SUPPRESS PLANT NEWSPAPER CRITICISM

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russina 21 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by S. Yatsenko: "Criticism without Publicity"]

[Text] Ye. Yelistratova, a correspondent for the in-house newspaper of the Gorky Television Plant, the LENINET, was deprived of a bonus. Without notification or explanations. In fact no explanations were required: Evgeniya Lenoidovna knew about the party committee leadership's antagonistic attitude toward her.

Long before this incident, when I arrived at the plant, A. Makarov, the party committee's secretary surmised with certainty: "You are here, of course, thanks to Yelistratova. How come she's looking for dirt everywhere? There are so many good things around. . . ."

The secretary's irritation was provoked by two small remarks published in the regional newspaper without his consent under the heading "The law is the law." In them this "LENINET" correspondent told about the plunderers who had stolen television sets from the enterprise. Moreover, one dare-devil trio contrived to steal forty "Chayka" sets. In yet another contribution, "Don't break the Law," published in the municipal newspaper GORKOVSKIY RABOCHIY, she spoke of unhealthy conditions in the workforce, of incidents of petty theft, and of the embellishment of alcohol in production. Hence the anger at the journalist and the threat to "put Ye. Yelistratova in her place."

Clarifying his insistent desire to direct criticism "from above," the party committee's deputy secretary, Yu. Murunov, said: "We ourselves know best the state of affairs in the workforce and who should be criticized and who should not!"

Apparently, according to these notions, any material that in-house newspaper reporters try to pass onto the regional or municipal press requires strict prior "approval." If, nevertheless, critical remarks still appear in GORKOVSKAYA PRAVDA or in GORKOVSKIY RABOCHIY, they prefer somehow not to take notice of them.

"We ourselves decide which items printed by newspapers are worth discussing at party committee meetings and which aren't," said A. Makarov, maintaining his firm position. "We haven't looked into remarks about stolen goods"

It's no wonder that with such an attitude on the party leader's part toward one of the plant's gravest problems, the total amount of stolen goods here in the past year has doubled compared to the previous year.

And, understandably, the plant newspaper doesn't sound the alarm about this. They could hardly do so. Is it an accident that the prestige of the LENINETS isn't very high among the workforce? I happened to chat with a lot of the workers at the plant, but not one of them could recall anything that the paper had printed or interesting issues that the paper had raised. True, the party bureau's secretary of the television installation shop, Yu. Ivlichev, remembered an article about drunks. When it appeared in the LENINETS, no one—even the "heroes" themselves—responded. But then when the material was reprinted in the city's evening newspaper, GORKOVSKIY RABOCHIY, the shop got all worked up, and the culprits walked around with their heads hung low. Everyone expected further developments. Nothing developed and gradually the newspaper article was forgotten.

The party committee insisted that there were enough critical articles in the plant newspaper, and that the party committee supervises the effectiveness of newspaper articles and that appropriate measures are taken.

Indeed, two years ago, the party committee's decree "On the Work of the Editorial Board of the Newspaper LENINETS" was accepted. It gave sensible, detailed recommendations to journalists of the in-house newspaper on how to increase the quality of their articles and how to make them effective.

But to this very day not one point of the party committee's decree has been carried out completely. In the LENINETS even the heading "After the Criticism" has not appeared.

For the time being all the LENINETS'S criticism has been limited to accounts of meetings held by the party committee and people's control groups. This is exactly the way the party committee views the system of publicity in which the newspaper also participates.

Such a system, of course, causes the party organ to lose its authority and fighting spirit. It is no accident that when journalists of the in-house newspaper learned of an extraordinary event—there's no other way to put it—at the enterprise, they didn't even attempt to write to the newspaper about it. They were certain that it would be wasted effort.

And here's what happened. V. Serkov, a worker at the plant, was detained at the entrance attempting to carry out a valuable television unit. By law he should have had to bear criminal responsibility. The case took such a turn that V. Serkov, the deputy secretary of the shop party organization became . . . the secretary of the party organization.

It is so outrageous that one is inclined, very inclined, to believe that at the shop and party committee they knew nothing about what happened. But this is how Serkov himself explains it all: "Before the meeting to elect new officials, I was invited by the head of the shop, Skupov, and he said that I

would be the secretary. At first I refused and at the party committee said that because of my conduct, I should be punished, even excluded from the party, and not chosen secretary. They responded that there was no one else to put up . . . I had to agree.

B. Naumov, the deputy secretary of the party committee honestly admitted: "They knew, though there wasn't any official report from the police. But this is not a justification"

In the whole story there's still one circumstance of great importance that demands our attention: the condescending and scornful attitude toward the party's statutory requirements and the flouting of party democracy. Remember, Serkov was "designated" for the "position" of the party organization's secretary by the head of the shop. I particularly asked again whether this was so. Serkov answered: "It's not right, of course, but you know how it is in practise . . . democracy is democracy, but decisions are made "from above." "From above" they decided, without informing the workforce to which V. Serkov belonged.

All these details were well known to the journalists of the plant newspaper who discussed them among themselves. But they could not make up their minds to write about it. Instead, a notice appeared which cited a speech by the secretary of the shop party committee, V. Serkov, discussing . . . communist morality.

Recently V. Serkov was relieved of the position of secretary of the shop party organization and was punished. True, it happened a year after the incident.

The leaders of the party committee acted more enthusiastically in depriving Ye. Yelistratpova of a bonus--hardly more than a month had passed since her critical publications appeared. It is understandable that in punishing Serkov, the party committee demonstrated an illusory adherence to principle, but in the case of the "refractory reporter" it affirmed its right to the chosen authoritative method of managing the newspaper.

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CSO: 1800/326

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

AMERICAN SOVIETOLOGIST ACCUSED OF FALSIFICATION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 14 March 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,800-word article by F. Kocharli, academician, and R. Aliyev, cand. phil. sci., accusing Tadeusz Swietochowski, a professor at Monmouth College (New Jersey), of falsifying Azeri history in his book "Socialism and the National Question in Russian Azerbaijan" and other articles, and in a lecture delivered at the Kennan Institute in May 1985. It is contended that "Swietochowski has essentially turned into the number one 'Azerbaijanologist' in the West. His works convey a direct anti-Soviet character and brazenly distort a number of basic questions in the political history of our people." Pointing out that Swietochowski, in his Kennan Institute lecture, claimed that "'the basic question for Azerbaijan's people is that of Russification'" and that "'there is a powerful assimilation process occurring in language and culture in Soviet Azerbaijan, and this process is unrelated to the political sympathies of the Azeri people,'" the authors say that "the 'Azerbaijan' expert is replacing truth with slander by these fabrications and attempting to blacken the Leninist nationality policy of our party."

/6091

CSO: 1830/579

RELIGION

PARENTAL INFLUENCE UNDERMINING ATHEIST EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 23 March 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial criticizing schools and teachers for neglecting atheist education. The editorial notes that while some schools have organized successful atheist programs, "one must say that this work is not very good in some places. Although it is rare among parents, it is no secret that there are those who are religious believers, who have been unable to escape from harmful remnants of the past. Practice shows that such families influence their growing children." In addition, it is pointed out that teachers at some schools consider atheistic training to be supplemental work, and it is concluded that "they are not doing enough work in this direction. In some schools in Gavers, Tejen, Kirov, Saragt, Dostluk, and Vekilbazar Rayons giving an atheistic education to school children is still significantly behind the demands of the time."

ATHEISTIC LITERATURE HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 12 March 1986 carries on page 3 a 400-word article by Kh. Gurbanov highlighting atheistic activities in Kalinin Rayon and the literature used as references by atheistic lecturers. Among the books and brochures are "The Collective and Atheist Education," "Islam and Atheism," "Islam and the Family," "Harmful Remnants of the Past and New Traditions," "Knowledge Makes You Smart, Religion Stupid," and "Atheistic Education in the School and Family." He also stresses the fact that rayon atheists are faithful readers of NAUKA I RELIGIYA.

ATHEIST EDUCATION AT ODDS WITH IRAN'S 'RADIO GURGEN'

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 23 March 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by A. Annaberdiyev, teacher at the No 19 secondary school in Murgab Rayon, stressing the importance of teaching atheism to "develop and perfect the materialist world view in school children" and pointing out the problems raised by Radio Gurgen in this regard. "We should stress that there are some shortcomings in the correct organization of atheist education given to children. This is related to the education given to children in the family." He cites the example of a student named "S," whose family the teacher visited: "His father had turned on the radio and was listening to Radio Gurgen. On the radio there was a talk about the rite of the sacrifice, tithing and inheritance." In another case, the teacher heard a child singing the song "Muhammad Opened the Doors of Paradise" which he had learned at home from a cassette recorded from the radio.

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CULTURE

MOSCOW CITES USSR POETS ON CREATIVE FREEDOM

LD081349 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Passages within quotation marks recorded in Russian with superimposed English translation]

[Text] Today's program will feature leading Soviet writers and poets, some of them representing the local literatures of different republics of this country. These writers and poets will deal with the problems that scare [as heard] them, freedom to engage in creative work for one. Questions to this effect have been asked by many of our listeners.

First let me present Chingiz Aytmatov. This Soviet writer from the small Central Asian Republic of Kirghizia is, according to UNESCO, one of the most widely read authors in the world today. Here's how he replied to our listeners' questions about the freedom of creative activity:

[Aytmatov] "That this interests Radio Moscow listeners, I think, is partly explained by the fact that it's fashionable or it's popular abroad. You see, we Soviet writers are not stirred by that question to the extent of engaging in lengthy deliberations and arguments about it. Our way of life, our society, allows us to express ourselves in our work to the maximum. I personally do not feel hampered in any way. Certainly I have other concerns. I am more concerned with the problem of how to express myself so that what I write should be significant, should be good literature, something of real artistic value."

Speaking about the difficulties that a writer experiences in the process of his work, Aytmatov had this to say:

[Aytmatov] "The time we live in is extremely complicated and is becoming ever more so. The writer today experiences the difficulties of grasping what is happening around him, the difficulties of embracing all the reality. For me the difficulty lies in finding for myself new horizons, new fields in my work. To examine the problem of freedom to create in a political sense, I will repeat that we continue to stand by our conviction that the road we have chosen in literature and culture corresponds fully to our tasks and the ideas we stand for in our work."

Aytmatov played an important role not only in developing the literature of his people, who prior to the socialist revolution didn't even have a written language of their own. His creative work resulted in impetus for Kirghizia's cinematography, one of the youngest in the Soviet Union. The first film that placed Kirghizian cinematography on the world arena was the picture called "The First Teacher" made in 1966 and based on Aytmatov's story of the same title. Already several of that studio's films are in the golden fund of Soviet cinema art. Aytmatov also did much to train local screen writers. So it's hardly surprising that this prominent writer is also the head of the Republic's Union of Cinematographers.

And now one of the Soviet Union's most popular poets, Yevgeniy Yevtushenko. Born in 1933, he had his first verse published at the age of 16 and at 19 he was already a member of the Soviet Writers Union, which is rather a rare case. Interest in Yevtushenko's poetry does not diminish as the years wear on, and his collections have been brought out in huge circulations. But despite his popularity Yevtushenko knows criticism by the reading public and by art critics as well. One of the critics wrote this: Yevtushenko's poetry is like a vast apartment whose owner lacks the adequate amount of really good furniture. Hence, you get various styles here. There's quite commonplace furniture and some that's first rate. Well, Yevtushenko's intimate world of poetry is about really first-rate work and clear-cut failures. He writes rather unevenly, but his outlook, his views concerning the poet's place in the world, have always been firm and he [words indistinct].

[Yevtushenko] "The poet's place in the present-day world should be the same that it always has been. That involves [words indistinct]. While poetry should indicate one's stand as a citizen, the reader should be able to see what sort of person the poet is, what ideals and aspirations he has, what he wants to see here on earth, what he will stand for to the end, what he hates, despises, and what he will fight against. I do not like abstract verses, abstract people, abstract deliberations about man in general."

Every poet or writer has his idol, the classic whom he admires most. For Yevtushenko it's Aleksandr Pushkin. Why does Yevtushenko value Pushkin so much?

[Yevtushenko] "You see, he's near and dear to me. He had an unusual blend of everything that a real person must have in himself, a feeling of duty, the beauty of nature, the beauty of women, a feeling of life for his country, civic passion, hatred of scoundrels, a fraternal attitude to people of any nationality. A poet's importance today has grown. If earlier he could belong to only one nation, he now must transcend this; while preserving his national base the poet must shun national limitations."

And this idea expressed by Yevgeniy Yevtushenko can in full measure be applied to a poet well known not only in this country but abroad too, Rasul Gamzatov. He comes from Dagestan, a small autonomous republic in the Caucasus mountains. The great number of languages and dialects has made Dagestan

an ethnographical phenomenon. The republic is inhabited by representatives of 40 nationalities and ethnic groups. Gamzatov belongs to one of them, the Avars. He writes in his native tongue which is spoken and read by just 700,000. But his works have been translated into dozens of languages of this country and of the peoples of the world. The total circulation of Gamzatov's books issued in the Soviet Union amounts to more than 15 million copies.

Gamzatov's poetry is unique and profoundly national. The distinctive features of his works are boldness and a broadness of outlook independent judgment, and inner conviction. He writes about the meaning of life, its joys, difficulties, love, mothers. A considerable place in his work is taken up by the problems of peace and friendship among peoples. He says that to write on the subject is the duty of every honest author. There's no better place for the dagger than the sheath. This, Rasul Gamzatov feels, is the idea that literature should convey. He has travelled almost all over the world, met with presidents and ambassadors, ministers and bishops, addressed congresses and press conferences, and nearly everywhere he was asked how free the Soviet writers are in their creative activities. Here's what he said at one such press conference:

[Gamzatov] "I think that putting the question that way is already wrong, as if there are half a freedom, a bit of freedom, and full freedom. Either there is freedom or there isn't. You see, the word literature goes hand in hand only with the word freedom. If there is no freedom, there is no literature. But Soviet literature exists in all languages and in all genres."

Foreign ideologists often allege that our ideological positions hamper the national distinction of small peoples, and claim that a russification process is going on. To such allegations Rasul Gamzatov had this reply:

[Gamzatov] "In one of my verses I say the Avar language is my native language. In another I say it is Russian. But can one sit on two horses at the same time. I was asked at a readers' conference, and I replied: No, but two horses can be harnessed to one cart. You see, both languages are near and dear to me, the one that my mother taught me and the one that introduced me to great culture. Our ideological positions not only do not reject the national, they contribute to the flourishing of the national culture of absolutely all the peoples inhabiting this country."

This truth is confirmed by the creative career of Rasul Gamzatov. His name is known to many millions of Soviet and foreign readers. And about himself he had this to say: I have come into this big world to proclaim that I am a Dagestanian. [music]

Every writer has his topic—the one which he takes up more frequently than others. For the writer and publicist Aleksandr Chakovskiy it's the topic of war. He has written such well-known novels as "The Roads We Choose," "The Siege," "Victory," and others. The past war was part of the writer's biography. He was a correspondent of the frontline newspaper.

Aleksandr Chakovskiy, just as other Soviet writers, frequently travels abroad, and he too was asked about the freedom of creative art in the USSR, about civil freedoms in general, and whether the freedom to criticize exists in this country. The writer recalled the following episode:

[Chakovskiy] "Several years ago when I was in Paris together with another Soviet correspondent, an acquaintance of mine, I once took a taxi cab. When the driver asked me where we wanted to go, I understood that he was not a Frenchman. Well, it turned out that he was an old Russian emigrant who had been with the White Guards during the Civil War in the 1920s. And he began to complain about the hardships of life in Paris. He had a big family. Two sons were out of work, the rent was high, prices going up, and so on and so forth. Well, go back to the Soviet Union, I said. He replied: Never. You have no freedom. Here I can go out into the street and shout 'Down with the president,' and nothing will happen to me. But where you come from you can't do that. Well, and what is that going to change in your life, I asked? Supposing you do shout 'down with the president,' will your children get jobs, will you be given a better apartment? He replied: What has that got to do with freedom? To which I answered that for me freedom means first and foremost the freedom to exist, and this is inconceivable without the right to housing, without the possibility of having medical services for yourself and your children, services that are free, without the possibility of receiving an education and giving an education to one's children, an education free of charge. And finally, what kind of freedom is without a job? What does a person need such freedom for if he is unemployed, but can shout at the top of his lungs that he's free? Nobody will give the man work for that. I believe that genuine freedoms are those which are guaranteed by our Soviet Constitution. We do not regard our society as absolute perfection, of course. We have our shortcomings, our difficulties, and try to correct and eliminate them. It is for that reason that our Constitution envisages not only the right to criticize but also the right to punish, punish in the courts those who persecute others for criticizing. And I always try to convey this idea to my opponents abroad."

Soviet citizens very extensively use their right to criticize. No, they don't shout in the streets about what they don't like, but they write about it to the newspapers. And not a single such letter is left without reply. For many years already Aleksandr Chakovskiy is the editor in chief of one of the most popular Soviet weeklies, the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. This newspaper is very outspoken about our shortcomings, about dishonesty, greed, baseness, bureaucratism, which regrettably still takes place. The newspaper takes a principled and bold stand, but will it remain such?

I can assure you, says Aleksandr Chakovskiy, that it will always be like that. The newspaper will always criticize all who deserve it regardless of their position. Society cannot develop without criticism, of course, if it's construction and pursues the aim of perfecting our life.

/6662

CSO: 1812/346

CULTURE

POET'S TREATMENT OF 'SOUTHERN SUBJECT' HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 16 March 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word essay by Abbas Zamanov on the influence of the works of Suleyman Rustam on modern Azeri poetry, both in the USSR and in Iran. Rustam's influence in Iran began during World War II when he was stationed in Iranian Azerbaijan. "In Tabriz they sometimes called S. Rustam 'our poet, the poet of the South.' This claim is not accidental. When Suleyman was doing his military service in Tabriz and later during the postwar period, he wrote countless works on the Southern subject, and sang with inspiration and deep compassion of the unending pain and sorrows, hopes and aspirations of the people in these works."

AZERI POET'S WORK PUBLISHED IN IRAN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 28 March 1986 carries on page 3 a 100-word note announcing that "the poem 'Atylmyshlar' [They Were Shot] was published in Iran in book form in the Arabic script. The work was taken from the book 'Payyz Dushunjalari' [Autumn Thoughts] which was published by Yazychy Press; a photograph and brief biography of the poet are also given."

ARAZ RIVER CONNECTED TO NATIONAL LIBERATION BY POET

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 7 March 1986 carries on page 3 a 900-word review by Teymur Karimov of a recent collection of poetry by Huseyn Kurdoglu. The reviewer, pointing out that "the main theme of the quatrains in the book is the fatherland," highlights the poet's treatment of the Araz River theme, which he describes as "topical for poets of the Azeri people in the last quarter of the 20th century. The power of the 20th century, which was enough to bring nations which had remained in the shadows for centuries and whose torture and agony united Vietnam, was not enough to break down the fences along the Araz" [which separates Soviet and Iranian Azerbaijan].

RUSTAM POETRY ON 'SOUTHERN THEME' PRAISED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 14 March 1986 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by Jabir Novruz on the motifs found in Suleyman Rustam's poetry. The article is timed to Rustam's 80th birthday.

"When one says Suleyman Rustam, one thinks of one people, one land fragmented into two brothers, two parts. Suleyman Rustam's poetry, his lines have created among us an instinctive longing. If we were to say that there is no other poet as progressive, prolific, or who has written so well on the Southern theme as Suleyman Rustam, we would only be speaking the truth. His Southern poems have attested to the love of one people as a whole, that shore and this, with two fates for a long time. To whom is it not known that the great wound of Azerbaijan--a great part of our heart--has not been healed for many years?"

TASHKENT SCHOLAR EXAMINES CLASSICAL AZERI POET

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 18 March 1986 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by Ali Saladdin, Dr Philol. Sci., on two works written by N.M. Mallayev, director of the Literature of USSR People's Department at the Nizami Pedagogical Institute in Tashkent; the works concern the Azeri classical poet Nizami. "We consider the publication in such a superb manner of the works of Nizami in fraternal Uzbekistan to be a mark of the Uzbeks' great respect and veneration for both the poet and our people."

MIRZA IBRAGIMOV LITERARY STUDY PUBLISHED IN MOSCOW

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 23 March 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word review by Professor Yashar Garayev of Mirza Ibrahimov's study of the continuity of Azeri literature from its origins to the present entitled "Voices Coming From Life" (Moscow, 1985). The reviewer points out that "the basic research ideas of the book are the concepts of the unity and homogeneity of Azeri literary development from Nizami through Jabbarly and Vurghun, and the idea of the continuity and indestructibility of our legacy between the near and distant stages and poles of our literature."

DOCUDRAMA FOCUSES ON PROBLEMS IN KARAKUM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 14 March 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word review of a new quasi-documentary feature film entitled "Karakum Reportage." It highlights agricultural problems in the Karakum through the fictionalization of events. In the plot, a radio reporter is sent on a short helicopter tour through the region; in the course of this junket he notes many shortcomings. He observes that "the carelessness of some leaders is doing harm; no preparations for the proper wintering of sovkhos livestock are being made; hay prepared for the livestock is not being brought in to the shepherd's flock; papers are submitted containing false information claiming that work which needs to be done 'has been done.'" The reviewer points out that "shortcomings shown in the film can be found in some places even today."

/6091
CSO: 1830/580

CULTURE

BRIEFS

ESKIMOS TO ATTEND CONFERENCE--Nuuk, Greenland, 30 Jun (AFP)--Five Soviet Eskimo singers and dancers from the Bering Strait village of Uelen will go to Kotzebue, Alaska, next month for the Inuit Organization's triannual Circumpolar Conference, an official source said here. It will be the first time the Soviet Eskimos, or Inuits, have gotten permission from the Soviet Government to attend the Inuit conference, which Moscow has deemed to be too political. Soviet Eskimos originated in Greenland and 1,000 years ago migrated across the polar expanses to what is now the USSR. /Text/ /Paris AFP in English 1329 GMT 30 Jun 86 AU/ 12228

CSO: 1812/142

SOCIAL ISSUES

TELEVISION DOCUMENTARY STRIKES OUT AGAINST BRIBE-TAKING

LD272258 /Editorial Report/ Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 27 June carries a 45-minute film made by the Central Studio of Documentary Films on the subject of bribe-taking.

Presenter Georgiy Vladimirovich Pryakhin introduces the film and calls for viewers to send in their responses to it because viewers' letters will be used in the preparation of further films on the subject of unearned income.

The film itself is narrated by Valdimir Oleynik, identified by screen caption as investigator for "particularly serious cases" at the Procuracy of the RSFSR. The documentary consists of a number of different cases in which the accused are interviewed and pictures of their illgotten gains appear on the screen.

The first case concerns the former deputy director of Moscow Torgogastronom. He explains that goods are misweighed or mischarged and that even though electronic scales are used, these are under human control. When asked why people give bribes, he says that sometimes there is no reason at all, or to get patronage, or to pay back a debt, or to get favor for the enterprise.

The former head of the Department for the Struggle Against the Theft of Socialist Property took bribes from a named former shop manager who says that he gave the bribe because noone else could solve his problem. The manager says that lots of people in that department take bribes and will go on doing so as long as they are offered.

The film then moves to the Yaroslavl Road, 37 km outside Moscow. It is winter with snow on the ground. The police and investigator narrating the film find a secret cache of small bars of gold and money. The entire haul turns out to be worth about R76,000.

One of the managers reveals how he was able to get tickets to the House of Cinema although he had nothing to do with films. The investigator says that between 1969-1982 not a single store manager of 80 shops in the Moscow trade network was arrested, although it has now become clear that the majority of them, along with other shop workers, were breaking the law. The investigator cites the case of Antonina Ivanovna Yemiliyanova, a formerly respected person, former head of the Directorate of Consumer Services of (?Noropovinsk). A video still shows her addressing a meeting and presenting awards. During a

search of her home they took away more than R40,000, more than 700 expensive lengths of material, 20 lined fur coats, 30 fur hats, more than 200 sets of china, 400 pieces of jewelry worth R50,000, and more than 2 tons of food. The investigator says: "She considered that life was real when her pockets were full. She knew how to live; she took bribes; she was the provider for her family. Provider? No, a thief. We must call a spade a spade."

The film now shows a courtyard, where Yermiliyanova's son shows the investigator tins and jars of food which had been thrown out as unfit. He then points out the house where his parents lived. He and his family were forbidden to enter it in case they broke something. He says that he looked after the garden and was used by his mother as a kind of worker while she fed him and his family. The camera moves inside the house which seems quite large; the walls are papered with silk.

The film now shows another man being investigated. He is made to open his wallet which is seen to be full of notes some of them R50 and R100 ones. He tries to claim that this is money that he has saved over a lifetime of work. But some of the notes have written on them that they are bribes to him. He has also taken bribes of china and bottles. Then the camera shows this man's son-in-law, standing behind several canteens of cutlery, various knick-knacks, and a large number of bottles. He says he works as a dispatch clerk in a kitchen. The following exchange takes place:

"[Investigator] Tell me, didn't you wonder where all this came from in your house?

"[Son-in-law] No.

"[Investigator] Why?

"[Son-in-law] What's so special about it? What is so important here?

"[Investigator] You consider that all this can be got through honest work?

"[Son-in-law] Yes, I think it can."

The investigator addresses the camera directly and asks: "What's so special about it? That is what his son-in-law says. A young man. What does he mean by what's so special? He earns R90. And what is so special here? Alcoholic drinks alone worth a R1,000." He continues: "It is easy for people to get hold of imported video tapes, tapes of a certain kind of music; literature of a certain type is accessible to them from various sources. Even former responsible leaders have gone through criminal proceedings; it is normal for them to have at home in the family, video films, magazines and books from the West, preaching the most degrading feelings."

The film shows music tapes, books in Russian, one called "Aths of Russia," and another called "Russia, Europe, and Us," and one in English entitled "Pony West" whose cover seems to have a picture of a cowboy under a table. There is also what looks like a six magazine. The pile of video films are entitled,

in Russian: "The Street of the Damned," "Moonlight," "Ten Minutes to Midnight," "1 Sex, 2 Sex, 3 Variety." The camera also shows a buxom woman in a Scandinavian pornographic magazine and a newspaper entitled in Russian "Kazak," which says in English that it is the bulletin of the Kuban Cossacks, issued in the United States.

The next criminal is a woman, who mumbles at the policeman investigating her case. It seems that she has obtained a flat by unorthodox means, but she says that she doesn't consider that she has committed a crime. She is just glad to have got somewhere to live.

The film now turns to a solitary man whining in a cell. It is not clear whether he is the one who took the bribe for the flat. The narrator comments that he has made lots of people cry, and now he will get what the law ordains.

The next case deals with a man who used to be a senior accountant in the trade network in Moscow. He is so afraid of publicity, that he refuses to show his face to the camera. The film shows him in a huddled heap on the floor, but a photo of his face is put on the screen.

The investigator now turns his attention to Moldavia and says:

"/Investigator/ Kovtanyuk, director of the Kodryanka sovkhos in Moldavia, also behaved like a king. He oppressed the human dignity of 3,000 people—practically all the inhabitants of the villages. And what strikes me most of all is that all of them kept quiet about it.

"/Unidentified man/ I was afraid of him. Very much afraid. I obeyed him, believed him and in that way I endorsed him.

"/Investigator/ But you represented Soviet power in the village?

"/Man/ Yes. But he took no account of village Soviet power. For him even the rayon authorities didn't amount to much. The republican one he didn't take much account of. He had powerful links with powerful leaders in the rayon and at republican level. He was always boasting that he had friends in the republic and even in Moscow.

"/Investigator/ Nevertheless, he ended up in the dock."

The film then cuts to a school where the investigator interviews a teacher on the same subject:

"/Teacher/ He was like a tsar. Whatever he wanted, he did. Whatever he said, you had to do. Otherwise we were sacked from our jobs. That's why people were afraid of him.

"/Investigator/ But you are a collective, a force.

"/Teacher/ So what, a collective? What are we supposed to do? Everyone was afraid of him. Not just me. All the teachers. Go on, ask them. Ask all the teachers and they'll tell you that everyone was afraid of him.

"Investigator How do you teach children?

"Teacher I teach them always to be honest children, always to tell the truth, not to get involved in bad, dirty business. That is what I teach the children.

"Investigator But what do your children learn when life gives them quite different lessons?"

The investigator sums up by saying: "Perhaps Kovtanyuk's crime was not great. But the evil caused by his bribes is not to be measured in rubles. Sometimes the financial or material expression of bribes is not great but the moral blow is immeasurable. Ten years in a hard labor colony--that is the sentence which Kovtanyuk received taking into account his responsible position. But even now, when the just desserts are being handed out, many in the courtroom cannot fully believe in it, and then are afraid of Kovtanyuk." The film shows people in the courtroom who appear to be grieving.

The next case shows managers of directorates of the RSFSR Ministry of Trade who were put on trial in Rostov. They are shown in court being led into the dock. They are given "long" prison terms for treachery, for speculation in their own authority, for betraying society, for people's tears, for the grief of their friends and relatives, says the narrator. One of the men in the dock speaks about how everyone was involved and it wasn't nice to be the odd one out.

The camera then moves to a row of cells.

An open door, a solitary man with several days' worth of stubble who says that he has been sentenced to death.

By himself, the investigator reflects on where the evil comes from and notes that the case of Rostov Oblast was discussed at the CPSU Congress. He explains: "The mistakes of the past are a lesson to us. Therefore the party line is inflexible. Today no one, whatever post he occupies, can be protected from taking responsibility for his affairs, and for the steps he took yesterday and takes today. The law is the same for all. Before it all are equal. This was also said at the party congress."

The investigator then looks at the case of Valeriy Konstantinovich Vyshku, former deputy chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers. The film shows official pictures of Vyshku in his post, his entry in the Soviet Moldavian Encyclopedia, a cutting from the paper announcing his disgrace, his file and cassettes bearing his testimony. There are also photos of some of his booty. Vyshku is seen saying: "If you were to ask me now what I wanted with all that money, what I meant to do with it, I really couldn't answer you, because I had everything. It was word indistinct of my total collapse."

The investigator, now in his study, unveils a wall chart showing the links in the chain of bribe-taking. He says that they are faced by an enemy but victory under the guidance of the party is certain. The force of society is that it says out loud what it wants. All honest people must band together, otherwise there is no point to films, articles, and slogans.

The documentary concludes with an afterword, in which five persons in the street are asked their attitude to bribe-taking. They all express their indignation, and a couple call for very severe punishment for them.

The film ends with a shot of warders in a prison.

After the end of the film Pryakhin reappears. He says that the film reminds him of a meeting that he had at the CPSU Congress with Ibragim Kamalovich Buriyev, former first secretary of the Zarafshan Gorkom of the Uzbekistan Communist Party whose story appeared in PRAVDA in January. At one time he raised the matter of bribe-taking; many witnesses gave their testimony but then retracted under interrogation. Only Buriyev stood firm, and while the bribery case was dropped a case against Buriyev was started, and he was imprisoned. The slander against him was later dropped, he was reinstated in the party and was elected chairman of the oblispolkom. Pryakhin goes on to say how the people are united against bribery under the leadership of the party. He says: "Do you remember not so very long ago, there was a current /word indistinct/ says: May you live on your salary alone. Well, was it so groundless? This dismissive, let's be honest about it, this dismissive attitude to salaries was common and still is from time to time because work and the payment for it by no means always correspond to each other. And now the bribe, the unearned ruble, undermines the earned ruble, earned by work. And more generally, it lowers the effectiveness of material stimuli altogether and on this level bribes are our political and economic enemy."

Pryakhin concludes by pointing out that bureaucracy and shortages give rise to bribe-taking. The decree about unearned income which comes into force on 1 July shows the attitude of the working people to bribery; honesty will return to the fore.

/12228

CSO: 1830/611

SOCIAL ISSUES

OFFICIAL'S DISMISSAL FOR 'ILLEGAL' ACTIVITIES REEVALUATED

PMD90956 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 and 19 May 1986 morning edition carry on page 2, under the headline "Quite a Different Session" and the rubric "The Soviet: Powers and Practice," a 4,200-word two-part feature by special correspondent V. Nadein. It tells how N. I. Kobylchenko, deputy chairman of Pyatigorsk Gorispolkom, was put on trial and found guilty of "illegally coordinating decisions on the construction of new private houses, not monitoring the progress of their construction, and illegally coordinating and adopting decisions on the commissioning of houses erected with substantial deviations from the plans and houses arbitrarily constructed by private builders." He was fined, expelled from the party, and lost his job. However, the article points out, he had been acting entirely within the law and his innocence was later established by Stavropol Kray Court. Pointing to the chronic housing shortage in the USSR, the writer emphasizes the need to encourage all housing construction, including private house building, as laid down in a recent CPSU Central Committee resolution. The Stavropol Krayispolkom chairman is cited as saying: "It was our fault.... A belittling of the role of local soviets and lack of understanding of their work were manifested in this whole affair." The writer was also told that Stavropol Party Kraykom "intends to analyze very carefully what happened in order to show in this specific example what petty tutelage of soviets leads to."

/9274

CSO: 1830/573

SOCIAL ISSUES

CITIZEN SENTENCED TO 6 YEARS FOR ART SWINDLE

LD181424 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 18 Jun 86

["Announcement by Soviet Judiciary"—TASS take identifier]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jun (TASS)—A TASS correspondent has learned from judiciary authorities that G. N. Mikhaylov, a Soviet citizen working as a foreman at the "Sevzapelektromontazh" trust, was sentenced by the Vasilyevoostrovsky District People's Court in Leningrad on 10 June of this year to six years in prison with confiscation of property for theft of state property in large amounts by way of swindling.

In the course of the investigation conducted by the militia and the trial, it was fully established that having engaged previously in speculation and a trade prohibited by law, Mikhaylov had unlawfully acquired a collection of original paintings for purposes of profit and was brought to criminal account for this in 1979. According to the court ruling the works of art were to be confiscated by the state.

On completing his sentence Mikhaylov did not mend his ways and, taking opportunity of the stay in the execution of the sentence concerning confiscation of property, substituted low-quality copies of the most valuable works of art, thereby inflicting major damage to the state by way of swindling. Mikhaylov's unlawful actions were qualified by the court as crimes covered by Article 93, part three of the criminal code of the Russian federation.

The court's decision was received with approval by the public in Leningrad.

Present at the trial was V. Marchal, a citizen of France whom Mikhaylov married last year during her five-day stay in the USSR with a group of tourists. On their request they had a meeting which took place on Mikhaylov's request with the participation of an interpreter because the defendant does not speak French while Madam Marchal does not speak Russian.

/9274

CSO: 1812/134

SOCIAL ISSUES

JPRS-UPS-86-037
4 August 1986

COURT SENTENCES WAR CRIMINAL TO DEATH

LD191750 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Kiev, 19 Jun (TASS)—The trial of Nazi war criminal Fedor Fedorenko ended today in Simferopol, the south of the Ukraine. The court found him guilty of treason, of voluntarily going over to the side of fascist aggressors, of participating in punitive actions against a peaceful population in the years of the Second World War, of mass execution of citizens of many countries.

Serving in SS Troops, Fedorenko was guarding the Jewish ghettos in Lublin and Warsaw, was escorting victims to the sites of execution. Fedorenko committed his most grievous crimes in the Treblinka, Stuthof and Pelez death camps where Nazis executed, poisoned in gas chambers and burned to death innocent victims, among them women, children, old people. No less than 800 thousand people were annihilated in Treblinka alone.

Fedorenko served in those camps as guard, zealously performed his duties connected with destruction of people. He made people undress under the pretext of preparation for delousing, took their belongings, forced prisoners into gas chambers. As member of so-called "Volksehr," Hitlerite Volksturm, he fought shortly before the end of the war in Hamburg against British forces that were advancing.

The files exposing the criminal take up 21 volumes. The criminal pleaded guilty in verbal and written statements to the court.

For his crimes, Fedor Fedorenko was sentenced to death.

/9274

CSO: 1812/134

SOCIAL ISSUES

LITHUANIAN MVD CHIEF DISCUSSES MINISTRY'S WORK IN REPUBLIC

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 30 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by L. Kreshchenskaya, special correspondent, SOVETSKAYA LITVA, under the rubric "Implementing the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress": "Putting a Decisive End to Legal Infractions"]

[Text] S. Lisauskas, major general, Militia; LiSSR foreign affairs minister, met with collectives of the Alitusskiy Housebuilding Combine and the Daugayskiy Sovkhoz-Technicum, discussed the activity of militia personnel, and shared the concerns and plans of republic MVD agencies associated with the realization of tasks posed by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The improvement of the work of the state apparatus and all organs of management is a matter of great importance. The Soviet apparatus serves the people and is accountable to the people. (From the Program of the CPSU).

The minister delivered a report to these collectives on the activity of the internal affairs organs and discussed many of the current problems in the struggle for the legal order, for discipline and organization. For example, so-called pilferers, bribe-takers, self-seekers, and plunderers of the public wealth evoke the understandable indignation of all honest citizens. S. Lisauskas admitted that effective ways have not yet been developed to prevent certain persons from obtaining unearned income. Our laws are not being fully utilized in the struggle against the theft of socialist property.

Mismanagement and the irresponsible attitude of some officials toward the accounting and integrity of material assets. Internal affairs organs, while making their proposals to the appropriate organizations and enterprises on strengthening the protection of public wealth, do not sufficiently concern themselves with the effectiveness of these measures and do not show the necessary degree of principle and persistence.

The increasing frequency of the squandering of fuels and lubricants, for example, is also a source of concern and alarm. In 1985 alone, more than 1100 plunderers of fuels and lubricants were detected. The situation at gas

stations leaves much to be desired. Our task, the minister said, is to close all loopholes to grasping hands, to invoke the full measure of the law in every offense against state property.

The minister admitted that the militia is not always decisive and uncompromising in dealing with profiteering [spekulyatsiya]. It is not surprising that despite the systematic detection of profiteers and the use of administrative and other punishments, their number is still not diminishing. In order to more effectively prevent the resale of commodity stocks, MVD organs are planning to keep a tighter check on the "wholesale base-store-customer" chain. The close interaction of organs responsible for combating the embezzlement of socialist property and profiteering [BkzSS] with People's Control, with the public and with labor collectives will make it possible to pull the rug out from under profiteers.

Noteworthy is the fact that departmental audits are often designed to avoid "washing one's dirty linen in public." And as those present in the hall have correctly noted, we tend to be extremely lenient with these would-be auditors. It would appear that control agencies should be given more autonomy. In a word, there is a need to restructure the organization of control.

The number of persons who have had their driving permits revoked due to gross violations of traffic rules has been on the rise of late. Why is this happening?--was the question raised at the meeting in Alitus.

"It is appropriate to cite certain statistical data," the minister replied. In 1970, there were 32,000 passenger cars in the republic; today there are more than 330,000. And despite the considerable effort to prevent traffic accidents, their number is still high. In the average year, there are more than 400 traffic accidents in which 600 or more persons are killed and 4500 persons are injured. I name the three principal causes of such accidents: driving faster than the safe speed, pedestrian carelessness, and drunk drivers. Drunkenness and driving are incompatible.

The minister also answered a number of other questions. Special attention was shown to stepping up the fight against drunkenness, which is in itself an important condition to improving the moral and legal situation on the job and in the home, to the successful struggle against legal infractions and crime. Internal affairs organs in the Alitusskiy Rayon have improved this work appreciably of late and are conducting it in close cooperation with work collectives and social formations. Not a single wrongful act associated with the abuse of alcohol must go unpunished.

"And now I would like to ask those seated in the audience: do many of you have more than two children in your family? I sense from your silence that those who do are few in number. There are many single-child families. Once when I was visiting Vilnius University, I happened to notice that some of the students were arriving in taxis even though there was still plenty of time before classes began. Obviously, they were taking taxis when there was no need to do so. What should one say in this regard? Are we not pampering our children a little too much? Some papas and mamas indulge their children with all manner of material goods. They spoil them and relieve them of the "load"

that is entirely natural for young children and adolescents. Teens and post-teens who have been spoiled by such "attention," which is frequently accompanied by all manner of pampering and the indulgence of by no means innocuous "pranks" and "liberties," become selfish grownups who make no demands on themselves.

From year to year, a preventive watch is maintained over many young citizens who are prone to commit legal infractions. Here is a statistical fact: 75 percent of all recidivists committed their first crime as minors. While not absolving law enforcement agencies of their responsibility for shortcomings in educational and [crime] prevention work among youth, we must also mention the responsibility of the family, the school, and Komsomol organizations for shortcomings in this work. We must work together to improve this vitally important effort. We must first of all launch a decisive attack on teenage drinking.

The problem of preventing juvenile delinquency is in general not an easy matter. Internal affairs organs can and should maintain closer ties with work collectives and with the community at the place of residence in this regard. Social councils working under the auspices of OPOP [not further expanded] and councils for the prevention of legal infractions and drunkenness at enterprises and in organizations must become the militia's reliable helpers.

S. Lisauskas assured the working people that the internal affairs organs will do their utmost to further strengthen legality and the legal order.

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CSO: 1830/537

SOCIAL ISSUES

KIRGHIZ COURT SYSTEM, COURT BUILDINGS CRITICIZED

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 7 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by A. Sachenko, chief of administration, republic ministry of justice: "Raise the Level of Judicial Proceedings"]

[Text] "Court" is a stern, honest word. Regardless of the type of case that is before the court, citizens must be secure in the knowledge that the decision or sentence will be rendered strictly in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law after thorough and objective examination. And this is usually the case. But why does a visit to a courtroom frequently disappoint many people because of the difference between what they hoped to see and what they actually saw?

Let us begin with what would might seem to be a secondary consideration: the buildings.

Only 8 of the people's courts in the republic have buildings that were built on the basis of standard designs; 26 other people's courts, however, are located in premises that are poorly suited for this purpose. What kind of respect, what kind of "holy trepidation" can be evoked in visitors by a barrack badly in need of repair or an adobe hut with caved-in floors and tile stoves?

Not even in the republic's capital is there a single people's court with the conditions necessary for the administration of justice. To be sure, 2 years ago, at the decision of the Frunze Gorispolkom [city executive committee], the Sverdlovskiy and Oktyabrskiy [people's courts] were moved to new premises (previously built to serve as premises for a shoe shop). Even though approximately 40,000 rubles were spent in the attempt to rebuild them, they were not transformed into a "court. There are only 3 instead of the 8 courtrooms that are needed for the 12 people's judges here. As a result, criminal and civil cases are tried in rooms 10-12 square meters in area. They are essentially tried behind closed doors, in violation of the most important principle of judicial procedure: publicity. This is because there is a lack of standing to say nothing of sitting room for witness and other participants in trials.

The building housing the Leninskiy Rayon People's Court in the city of Frunze is a dilapidated barrack that served as a dormitory during the war. Several thousand rubles are spent on its repair every year. Nevertheless, the barrack remains a barrack. People's court buildings in the Sokulukskiy, Issyk-Atinskiy, Chuyskiy, Talasskiy, Tonskiy, Issyk-Kulskiy, and other rayons and cities in the republic resemble it.

Solemnity of the courtroom ritual is out of the question! Because of the overcrowded conditions, the premises are dirty. There is no place to put one's coat. People keep their coats on in the winter due to the cold.

In neighboring Alma-Ata, all people's courts are located in standard buildings--palaces of justice. However, our capital is not following its neighbor's example in this regard. Therefore it is by no means the case that every trial in the people's courts will have an educational impact on the public. The crowded conditions and the makeshift accommodations force the courts to violate the most important requirements of the administration of justice, to conduct trials hastily and simplistically.

Before me is a bundle of letters to the editor and letters sent to the Ministry of Justice. They complain that witnesses, defendants and victims spend a great deal of time attending court. Thus, V. Volkov from Sokuluk reports that his hearing was postponed 15 times because of the non-appearance of the defendant, his ex-wife. His superiors are justifiably indignant that he is absent from work so frequently. N. Sklyarova was ordered to appear for a 10 o'clock sitting of the appellate division of the republic supreme court. However, as it turned out, many others had been summoned to appear at the same time. Finally, an attorney told her that her case would be heard after lunch. She returned at the appointed time, only to learn that the case had been heard without her.

Such complaints, I repeat, are numerous.

A paradoxical situation has developed. The party's demands to establish proper order in the organization of labor and in saving the working people's working time are not by any means being carried out in full measures by those whose responsibility it is to perform them with precision and efficiency. Why is this so?

Scores of notarial offices, legal aid services, civil affairs registry department (offices), people's courts, and wedding palaces are engaged in work associated with providing legal services to our republic's population. Tens of thousands of citizens pass through them every year. All these institutions and courts should admit citizens during non-working hours in the morning and up to 1900-2000 hours in the evening three days a week and on Saturday. But not everyone knows of this schedule and, most important, it is still not observed everywhere.

In order to save the visitors' time and to serve them better, courts, notarial offices, and legal aid services should display documents and reference materials explaining the requirements of the law. Alas, for most institutions, this "should" is still nothing more than wishful thinking.

Courts in rayons of republic subordination and in Issyk-Kul and Talas oblasts are not devoting sufficient attention to pretrial preparation. Sufficient thought is not always given to determining the time and place where cases are to be tried, participants in trials are not always notified in good time, as a result of which trials are repeatedly postponed, and people lose time. As one of the newspaper readers writes, Frunze City courts not infrequently schedule several cases for trial at the same time.

Trials are frequently interrupted due to the non-appearance of persons who have been summoned to appear. A year ago, criminal procedure legislation was amended to include effective measures for warning and punishing citizens failing to answer court summons for good reason. They are subject to a maximum fine of 30 rubles. But these measures are rarely invoked against the guilty, which is ultimately costly to the state.

As the draft of the new Program of the CPSU emphasizes, the improvement of the work of people's courts and other justice, procuracy legality control, judicial, and militia [police] agencies has been and continues to be the subject of the party's constant concern. The courts must resolutely eliminate its shortcomings, react more keenly to antisocial manifestations, must not allow a single encroachment against public property to go unpunished, and must decisively put an end to negligence and mismanagement. Special attention must be focused on the material sphere of the agro-industrial complex, on preventing the theft of grain and feed, livestock murrain, and the careless storage and dismantling of farm machinery. Justice agencies and the courts must analyze more deeply the existing situation in rayons and cities, increase the effectiveness of preventive measures, and the educational role of court trials and especially of courts in itinerary session.

But it is unquestionably true that all the serious internal work to improve the activity of courts cannot be successfully carried out unless all the "external" culture of judicial proceedings is also decisively improved.

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CSO: 1830/537

4 August 1986

SOCIAL ISSUES

TAJIK SUPREME COURT PLENUM FAULTS REPUBLIC'S COURTS

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 6 Apr 86 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Plenum of the Tajik SSR Supreme Court"]

[Text] The regularly scheduled plenum of the Tajik SSR Supreme Court was held in Dushanbe under the chairmanship of S. K. Kurbanov. Its participants examined the judicial practice of issuing interlocutory orders [chastnyye opredeleniya] in civil and criminal cases.

In the reports by Tajik SSR Supreme Court members T. P. Ferapontova and N. A. Kolobova and in the discussions, it was noted that republic courts of late have begun devoting more attention to the prevention of crime and legal infractions by issuing interlocutory orders. These orders call the attention of state organs, social organizations and officials to the causes and conditions that promote the commission of crimes and civil legal infractions and to court-detected violations of citizens' rights and other deviations from the law in the conduct of investigations, in pretrial investigation or in the hearing of cases by lower courts.

In the judicial practice of issuing interlocutory orders, there are errors and shortcomings that reduce the effectiveness of the preventive activity of courts. Thus, some courts do not ascertain the measures that have been taken by the appropriate officials in connection with the representations of investigatory organs and the procuracy. Interlocutory orders issued by people's courts sometimes merely describe legal infractions, but do not analyze the specific factors and conditions that foster the commission of legal infractions. Some of them draw unsubstantiated, general conclusions on the basis of isolated facts, while others do not identify the specific persons who either broke the law or created the conditions leading to the breach.

Some courts do not make a basic evaluation of the established facts and circumstances and do not issue interlocutory orders when there are grounds for doing so. Appellate courts and courts with supervisory authority do not always react to these omissions and themselves rarely issue interlocutory orders (decrees) on these questions. Also noted were failures to promptly convey interlocutory orders to officials who have the responsibility of eliminating the shortcomings noted in them. This also reduces the effectiveness of the measures that are taken. Nor do the courts react properly to formal and sometimes evasive responses from some officials to

interlocutory orders. Oversight over the execution of interlocutory orders is insufficient. The question of calling to account officials failing to take measures to eliminate the shortcomings described in interlocutory orders is frequently not raised when it should be.

In its decree, the plenum of the Tajik SSR Supreme Court called the attention of the republic's courts to the fact that they must strictly observe the requirements of the law. The courts' particular attention was called to the necessity of issuing more interlocutory orders in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 20th Tajikistan CP Congress in cases involving the violation of legality and mismanagement in the activity of enterprises, institutions and organizations; conciliatory attitudes on the part of officials toward violators of labor and performance discipline; violations of labor, housing and other constitutional rights of citizens detected in the process of resolving civil disputes.

The plenum demanded that the republic's courts improve the quality and increase the effectiveness of interlocutory orders. They must indicate the specific circumstances that promoted the commission of crimes. They must properly address the issue of eliminating these circumstances. When the circumstances point to the person responsible for the commission of a crime, criminal proceedings must be instituted against this person.

The plenum pointed out to the courts the need to take measures to keep a closer check on the execution of interlocutory orders. The plenum advised appellate courts and courts with supervisory authority to devote more attention to the courts' fulfillment of the demands of the law regarding the identification and elimination of the causes and conditions promoting the commission of legal infractions.

The plenum also examined other questions

The following participated in the work of the plenum: Yu. N. Shcherbakov, procurator of the Tajik SSR; Sh. D. Makhmudov, Tajik SSR minister of justice; and members of the scientific advisory council under the Tajik SSR Supreme Court.

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CSO: 1830/537

SOCIAL ISSUES

INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE 'TRAFFICKING' BUSINESS ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian on 21 May 1986 carries on page 3 a 2,400-word article by L. Randur describing the matrimonial business of a former Soviet citizen who moved to Sweden and is presently "organizing exits from the USSR through marriage to a foreigner." According to Randur, A. Balmages charges \$6,000 for "exporting brides" from the USSR and for "giving legal aid in Sweden, among other things, for arranging a divorce."

Randur describes several marriage contract transactions with Estonian "brides." A former barkeeper of a Tallinn cafe, married four times previously, had Balmages arrange a contract with a 73-year old Swede whom she subsequently divorced to marry another Swede "of Estonian nationality." A woman "40 years younger than her transoceanic bridegroom" married a pensioner from Florida, then supposedly disappeared after "extracting an amount of money which considerably exceeded his expenditure for paying for the services of the 'firm of Balmages'." Randur also notes that a Finnish citizen even wrote to the Estonian SSR Ministry of Interior complaining that her husband, a Soviet doctor whom she married in 1979, has been receiving letters and calls from a student of the Tallinn Pedagogical Institute who "wants to marry some Finn or a foreigner in general, to travel to Finland and to get married here with my husband."

The "real nature" of Balmage's firm and other similar services, claims Randur, is to "nurse the decaying nationalist emigration" of groups such as the Foreign Association of the Estonian Democratic Movement. He emphasizes that future attempts of this kind not only cause damage to "neighborly relations among countries" but also "threaten the foundation of state foreign policy."

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CSO: 1815/13

SOCIAL ISSUES

REGIONAL MUSEUM ORGANIZATIONS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 23 March 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial stressing the importance of the regional history museums which "conduct explanatory work on decrees and directives of party and state, and organize reports and discussions on results of the 31st Azerbaijan CP Congress, scientific atheism, the international situation and similar questions." It is pointed out that "the content of work done is not meeting the people's growing demands or educational level at all cultural-educational institutions of the republic, especially at the regional history museums. Their role in the harmonious development of the workers, especially the youth, in their spiritual uplifting and in the formation of an active life stance has been underestimated." Museums in Kurdamir, Ujar, Khachmaz, and Vartashen are singled out for criticism.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES URGED TO MEET PRODUCTION DEMANDS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 28 March 1986 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial urging the Academy of Sciences to provide "more active help to production." It is pointed out that "the influence of scientific-technical organizations on the economy and its intensification is not at the level of contemporary demands. Sometimes subjects of lesser importance are considered in their thematic plans and the efforts of its workers engaged in scientific work are but little directed toward new problems. There are now 23,300 scientific and scientific-pedagogical cadres working at the Academy of Sciences, in its sector institutes, and in the higher schools. Among them are 928 doctors of science and 8,900 candidates. This is a major force." It is emphasized that "in the years ahead, we must raise the organization of scientific research to an even higher level."

COMPUTER STUDIES TO BEGIN IN TURKMEN, UZBEK, KAZAKH SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 19 March 1986 carries a 1,000-word article by A. Nuryyeva, director of the mathematics department at the republic Teachers Training Institute, on the introduction of courses to develop computer literacy in native-language schools beginning in the school year 1986-1987. "This course will be introduced into the 9th grade in schools teaching in Turkmen, Kazakh, and Uzbek in our republic. In this regard, republic and oblast teachers training institutes have been doing preparatory work. Two-week seminars have been organized at oblast

teachers training institutes for mathematics teachers who will teach this new subject in Turkmen-language schools. Close to 1,200 mathematics teachers in the republic have undertaken studies to teach this new subject."

RURAL CONSUMER SERVICES LAGGING

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 2 March 1986 carries on page 4 a 500-word Turkmeninform report on a meeting of the Permanent Commission for Consumer and Municipal Services of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet at which it was determined that "there are basic shortcomings in the work of the Ministry of Consumer Services and other ministries and leading organizations concerned with consumer services in the republic. The level of services to the population, especially the rural population, is lagging significantly behind known demands. Not enough attention is being given to guaranteeing production with new equipment and introducing advanced technology and progressive methods of work organization and incentives. Up to now there has still be no fundamental change in improving the quality of services or increasing the culture of services provided to the workers."

LACK OF HEALTH SAFEGUARDS DISCUSSED AT FACTORY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 9 March 1986 carries on page 8 a 400-word Turkmeninform report on a meeting of the Permanent Commission for Health and Social Security of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet at which the question of "fulfilling demands for guaranteeing safe working conditions and reducing sickness in accordance with labor laws at factories of the Turkmenstroyindustriya trust" was discussed. It was pointed out that "the level of work being done in this extremely important sector at the Turkmenstroyindustriya trust is still not meeting requirements set by party and state. Obstacles to fulfilling measures in work protection and safety technology, the underestimation of the importance of work directed at reducing worker illness and creating good working conditions, and the increase in production-related injury and illness among workers and management in recent years testify to this."

VILLAGE CULTURAL NETWORKS NEGLECTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 30 March 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial stressing the importance of bringing culture to the countryside and criticizing the development of the rural cultural network. "It is not that there are no village houses of culture, clubs and libraries which are not in step with our vast life rhythm. The level of village culture in such places normally lags behind modern demands." One consequence of this backwardness is that atheistic education is neglected: "As is well known from studies conducted in Mary, Ashkhabad, and Krasnovodsk Oblasts, most houses of culture are not doing enough work in atheist education. Some of them have not even turned into centers for establishing active atheistic thought or for propagating and instilling new cultures and traditions."

4 August 1986

TELEVISION, RADIO REPAIR SERVICES CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 11 March 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by S. Aganesov, foreman of the Komsomol Youth Brigade at the Ashkhabad television repair shop, and I. Karpov and G. Myradov, both members of the brigade, on the poor state of repair services for radio and television equipment in the republic. Noting that the stimulus for the article was provided by a recent series in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, the authors point out that "we frequently hear complaints from the population about the fact that television and radio equipment brought in for repair are not finished on schedule, that repair work done is unsatisfactory, and that work principles appropriate to this kind of service have not been introduced. There are also many letters and complaints sent to various organizations about this. All these complaints are correct." They explain that the reason for the inadequacy of repair work is the virtual absence of repair and diagnostic equipment. The blame for this situation, they claim, rests with the Ministry of Consumer Services.

NON-SCHOOL CHILDREN'S CLUBS GIVEN GREATER STRESS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 12 March 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial emphasizing the importance of administrations which run after-school children's activities. These administrations are supposed to be responsible for the management of children's interest groups, such as young naturalists and young engineers, and extra-curricular instruction in sports, music, and the arts. The editorial notes that "in general in our republic, the growth in the number of types of these administrations and the strengthening of their material-technical base are not meeting today's increasing demands. Essentially, the number of students under these types of administrations is quite low. The fact that only 30,000 children in the entire republic belong to them is an irregular situation. This figure is small when compared to the all-union average. Basic growth in increasing the number of these kinds of administrations is not under consideration in the present 5-year plan. It is evident that there can be no discussion of improving their work quality without first improving their study materials base."

THREE MILLION RUBLES SKIMMED FROM AZERI WINE INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 13 March 1986 carries on page 4 an unsigned 300-word report under the rubric "In the Azerbaijan SSR Procuracy" concerning the arrest of "a group of criminals led by G. Guliyev, director of the P. Babayev Sovkhoz in Shaki Rayon." "It was established in the investigation that a number of responsible workers at the sovkhos and the winery subordinate to it, as well as workers in the Azerittifag procurement office and others who live by lies, were drawn into criminal activity. These individuals, who exploited their jobs, operated various kinds of swindles in the procurement of grapes and delivery of them to the winery; essentially, they did not receive grapes from the citizens, but money which they appropriated for themselves. The thieves covered up the grape shortage resulting from the swindles at the plant through phony production output achieved

through the use of spirits obtained secretly from wineries in Vartashen and other rayons. As a result of the actions of the thieves, damages suffered by the state amounted to more than 3 million rubles." It is pointed out that "the investigation is continuing."

AZERBAIJAN MVD FIGHTS FLOWER, GRAPE SPECULATION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 16 March 1986 carries on page 4 an unsigned 500-word article under the rubric "In the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs" summing up recent activities of the MVD in their campaign against carnation and grape speculators. It is pointed out that in the first 2 months of the current year "more than 33,000 flowers have been confiscated and more than 20 people arrested." In addition, criminal activity at a number of vineyards was also exposed. At a grape sovkhoz in Gazakh Rayon a group which "had stolen more than 1.5 million rubles of state goods through the use of falsified documents and other swindles" was detected; a similar operation, which had misappropriated more than 800,000 rubles from two grape sovkhozes in Jaililabad Rayon, was also unearthed.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

MAJOR PIPELINE BREAK THREATENS POLLUTION OF GULF OF RIGA

Riga CINA in Latvian 15 May 86 p 4

[Text] "Consequences of the Accident Are Being Eliminated."

At 2025 hours on the 10th of May apparatuses registered that pressure was sharply dropping in the section of the "Draudziba" ("Friendship") main oil pipeline which goes through the republic's territory. Immediately automation started to operate at the oil pumping stations which are situated at Birzai in Lithuania and at Dzukste in Tukums Rayon stopping oil supply to the pipeline. The damaged section was blocked from both sides. After that the shut-off valves were closed. But it was not possible to find immediately the place of the burst, because the main pipeline is covered by an layer of soil. In the early morning of 11 May the oil flowed out on the surface. This happened in Bauska Rayon, on the bank of the River Ceraukste, on the territory of the J. Rainis State Farm.

An alarming situation arose. The oil spurted into a melioration ditch a few steps away from the pipeline, flowed along the ditch to the Ceraukste and further on to the Musa, which flows into the Lielupe. A danger was threatening that an extensive water basin would be polluted. In the rayon a headquarters for eliminating the consequences of the accident was formed, V. Chernov, deputy chairman of the Bauska Rayon Executive Committee, was given the task of leading its work. But already earlier collective farm members, workers of state farms and local inhabitants had started to build artificial dams of logs and compressed straw bales, in order to avert the spreading of oil. Where it was possible the oil was collected by pumps into tank-lorries.

Meanwhile special oil collecting ships and tugs of the republic's main river fleet administration went from Riga to Jelgava. Also boom barriers were taken there.

Specialists and high-capacity equipment in the Novopolotsk administration of the "Draudziba" oil pipeline arrived in the place of the accident. It was ascertained that below a welded seam an approximately one-meter-long burst of the pipe had occurred. A task was given to eliminate the damage

within two 24-hour periods, but the masters accomplished the responsible task in 28 hours. After changing the damaged section and a thorough examination the pipeline again started to operate. The cause of the burst will be determined in laboratory investigations. The jobs of eliminating the consequences of the flowing out of oil are at present continuing in full swing.

Deputy chairman of the Bauska Rayon Executive Committee R. Millers tells:

The main part of the oil which has flowed out has been localized here, in the Ceraukste river-bed, and where this river is running into the Musa. Because of that all the equipment and also the majority of workers have been sent here. Dams, additional filtering pipelines, and pit for collecting and pumping away of oil have been established. Part of it is taken away by special motor transport vehicles. Fire services which are taking care of work safety are at full readiness.

The Ceraukste along which the stream of oil was flowing has suffered the most. But, by operative actions, we were able to restrict the pollution to the surrounding environment. The accident happened on a territory not utilized in agriculture, and there are no hindrances to the course of spring field work. We shall have to free the banks of rivers from oil leftovers, the bespattered bushes and the polluted top layer of the soil has to be cleared away.

The report about the accident broadcast on the television has caused understandable anxiety to many inhabitants of the republic. They are worried how the consequences of the accident will affect the water regime of the Lielupe and the Gulf of Riga.

Head of the main river fleet administration of the republic's Council of Ministers V. Burkhanov, who directs the operations of the crews of ships on duty in the Lielupe, expressed the following authoritative opinions:

In order to avert a possible pollution of the river-bed, from Bauska to Jelgava four boom barriers have been established in the river. The river sailors are observing the situation day and night and are ready to act at any moment. But it is possible to say already now that no danger threatens the Lielupe.

We ascertained about this ourselves. Twenty kilometers from Jelgava, at the place where the oil collecting ships stand on duty, the members of crews free of watches, standing on the deck, were angling. The fish were biting excellently.

Just as the inhabitants of the Bauska Rayon, so also the people of the city and rayon of Jelgava were ready for work. They helped the neighbors with people and equipment, established contacts with the places the ships were standing, organized feeding of the sailors. By joint efforts the moving forward of oil was stopped.

Now the situation is becoming normalized. The oil pipeline is operating under the usual regime. At the port of Ventspils filling of tankers has been resumed. The specialists of the republic's state hydrometeorology committee and of other departmenst continuously control the purity of air and water basins in Bauska and Jelgava rayons.

/6662

CSO: 1808/17

REGIONAL ISSUES

SHORTCOMINGS IN LISSR WATER RESOURCE PROTECTION DISCUSSED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 5 Jun 86 p 2

[Interview with Lithuanian SSR Deputy Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Yu. Sabalyauskas, by correspondent V. Sinitsyn; date and place not specified: "Will the Baltic Be Clean?" under the rubric "Today is World-Wide Environmental Protection Day"]

[Text] Great is the wealth of our republic: Twenty-nine thousand rivers, streams and creeks flow through Lithuanian territory, and 2,234 lakes with an area of over half a hectare each are nestled among the green hills and forests. Add to this the 356 reservoirs created by the hands of man. All of this "blue wealth" requires man's concern and attention, since after all, clean water means a clean environment, and "healthy" nature. This issue is acquiring special importance also because all of these 29,000 rivers carry their large and small quantities of water to the Baltic. Consequently the "health" of the Baltic Sea also depends directly on the purity of these waters. What steps are being taken in our republic to protect water resources? This is the topic of an interview by SOVETSKAYA LITVA part-time correspondent V. Sinitsyn with Lithuanian SSR Deputy Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Yu. Sabalyauskas, chief state inspector for regulation of water use and conservation.

[Question] As we know, in 1976 the USSR Council of Ministers adopted the decree "On Measures to Intensify Protection of the Baltic Sea Basin from Pollution." What measures are to be implemented in our republic, and what has already been done to satisfy this decree?

[Answer] According to the decree we had to build or expand biological water treatment structures in the cities of Vilnius, Klaipeda, Panevezys, Siauliai, Palanga, Neringa, Druskininkai, Alytus and Nemenchine and at 37 industrial enterprises in the period from 1977 to 1985. Besides that, we had to implement over a thousand and a half different technical and organizational measures with a total cost of over half a billion rubles. In the years since, around 600 integrated water treatment plants were built in the cities, at existing enterprises, in organizations and at farms. Of these, 474 are biological treatment plants. Around 200 water recycling systems were placed

into operation. Huge systems of this sort were built at the Ionava Azot Production Association imeni XXV Syezd, at the Kaunas Synthetic Fiber Plant imeni 50-Letiye Oktyabrya, the Mazeikiiai Oil Refinery and a number of other large enterprises. Positive results in waste utilization and full processing of raw materials were achieved in food industry. Today in agriculture, Lithuania processes or utilizes a total of almost 90 percent of all production wastes created by this industrial sector.

In a word, it would seem that considerable concern has been shown toward the purity of our water. But as unpleasant as it is to state, a sum total of only a thousand measures have been implemented, as opposed to the thousand and a half planned, and less than 300 million rubles have been assimilated. As had been noted earlier, discharge of untreated liquid wastes has been ceased completely only in Nemenchine and at 32 of the republic's industrial enterprises. In the cities of Siauliai, Alytus, Palanga and Neringa, meanwhile, construction of treatment plants foreseen by the document mentioned above has not yet begun.

[Question] What is the explanation for such significant delays in implementing water conservation measures?

[Answer] They are explained by a shortage of assets allocated for these purposes. Thus the republic's Ministry of Municipal Services spent 5-6 million rubles per year on such measures, and this was only enough to compensate for the increase in the quantity of contaminated water associated with growth of production and with residential construction. The ministries and departments that were supposed to have contributed 70 million rubles on a proportional basis to construction of citywide water treatment plants provided only half of the assets. Those that still owe money include the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry (it owes over 9 million rubles), the USSR Ministry of Light Industry (around 10 million rubles) and the USSR Ministry of Chemical Industry (almost 1.5 million rubles). It should also be noted that despite absence of the appropriate water treatment facilities in Vilnius and Kaunas or their insufficient output in Alytus, Siauliai and Panevezys, the republic's Gosplan plans to expand the enterprises in these cities and build new ones, ignoring the objections of the State Water Inspection. I think that the time has come for the republic's directive organs to listen to the opinion of those who are directly responsible for compliance with nature conservation laws.

[Question] How are things going with protecting the shores of rivers and lakes? After all, the possibility is not excluded that various substances, including pesticides, might enter the water basins together with thaw and rain water.

[Answer] Shore water protection zones have now been designated at practically all lakes, rivers and streams. Their total length is 125,000 kilometers. These zones are being vegetated by perennial grasses and shrubs, and certain parts of them are being fortified by hydraulic engineering structures. All economic activities are prohibited in water protection zones.

There would have been practically no problems in this area had the republic's farms adhered strictly to the established water protection rules. But alas, this is far from so! The kolkhozes and sovkhoses are literally fighting for every meter of plowland; they are reluctant to understand that by invading the protection zones and plowing them up, they are saving off the limb on which they are sitting.

Water protection organs also have great cause to complain about workers of civil aviation: There have been frequent cases of negligent, irresponsible work by pilots spraying toxic chemicals or fertilizer not only over the fields they are supposed to spray, but also lakes and streams.

[Question] Can we say today that the sanitary condition of our rivers has changed for the better during these years?

[Answer] Unfortunately it is too early to say that. For example, the condition of the Sesupe River below Kapsukas has improved, and the Laukune below Rokiskis has become cleaner. But the stream Musha below its confluence with the Kulpe River has suffered due to growth of the discharge of untreated liquid wastes by the city of Siauliai. The Neris below Vilnius and the Neman beyond Kaunas have not become any cleaner. On the whole, observations of the condition of waters in the Baltic Sea show that our main river, the Neman, continues to carry a significant quantity of contaminated water into the Gulf of Kursk.

[Question] But what measures are being implemented to prevent contamination of the Gulf of Kursk and the Baltic Sea per se?

[Answer] All vessels registered to the republic's ports are equipped with containers to collect oil-containing water and systems with which to pump it away, and the work of equipping the vessels with containers to collect sewage is coming to an end. Ballast and oil-containing water are transferred from the vessels to treatment plants. A plant treating spent water is operating at the port of Klaipeda. In order to eliminate oil spills, the ports and ship repair enterprises possess seven oil and garbage collection points, and 4,190 linear meters of boom enclosures have been installed. Today a specialized subdivision is being created in Klaipeda to mop up oil spills in the open sea.

[Question] The basic directions of the country's economic and social development adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress state: "Complete the principal protection measures for the Baltic Sea basin." What specific plans are there in our republic for preserving the purity of the Baltic basin in the near future?

[Answer] The main task of water protection organs in the 12th Five-Year Plan and to the year 2000 will be to build effective water treatment plants, to improve production processes and to create wasteless systems where possible. We must begin construction of biological treatment plants in Vilnius and new treatment plants in Birshonase and Kupiskis, and we will begin expansion of treatment facilities in Panevezys. If we complete all

of the tasks assigned to us for the immediate future, by 1990 72 percent of the republic's liquid wastes will be treated, and by the year 2000 all liquid wastes will be completely clean.

The problems of protecting the waters of the Baltic basin and the maritime zone were recently examined at a meeting of the republic's Council of Ministers. Specific deadlines for building treatment facilities were planned. Thus erection of the biological treatment plant in Klaipeda must be completed in 1990-1993, while construction of such plants in Palanga and Nida must be completed by 1990. Here again I would very much like to remind everyone upon whom fulfillment of these measures depends: We will be able to keep the Baltic clean only on the condition that all of the water protection tasks are completed promptly--without postponements even for the most urgent reasons!

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REGIONAL ISSUES

UZBEK SSR OFFICIAL DESCRIBES ANTIPOLLUTION MEASURES

PM241545 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 24, 22-29 Jun 86 p 8

[Undated interview with Uzbek SSR Atmospheric Protection Board Chief Engineer Valentina Ryzhova by Vladimir Mizhiritskiy: "Inspector Stops a Shop"]

[Text] Tashkent—Inhabitants of Tashkent, living next to an abrasive plant, complained that it was poisoning the air with a rather foul-smelling smoke. As a result, one of its shops—the source of the harmful emissions—was shut down in February 1986 by the Uzbek SSR state inspection board responsible for the protection of the atmosphere.

"Our staff had to display a lot of persistence," says chief engineer Valentina Ryzhova. "To stop the work of even one section at an enterprise is not an easy thing because the whole technological chain will suffer. The plan has to be fulfilled and the people from the closed shop have to be provided with jobs."

In short, it forces many problems upon management. Before giving instructions to close a shop or plant, an inspector must be 100 percent certain that his decision is in keeping with the law.

Intensive measures have been taken of late in the USSR to maintain the purity of atmospheric air. The inspection board gets much help from party organizations and the Soviets. Last year the fulfillment of the legislation on the protection of atmospheric air in the Republic was discussed at the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Bureau of the Tashkent City Party Committee. Now we can act more vigorously than in past years.

[Mizhiritskiy] Does this mean that the incident with the abrasive works is not the only one of its kind?

[Ryzhova] No, of course there have been other cases. Work had to be stopped at the brick works in Nikus, at some units of the Azot production association in Fergana and at one of the shops at the plant of reinforced concrete parts in Tashkent.

[Mizhiritskiy] What is being done at these enterprises to reduce air pollution?

[Ryzhova] They do repair and reconstruction work, and are installing new equipment. Only after making sure that the offensive practices have been completely corrected will an inspector give permission that the shop be reopened. We regarded the reconstruction of the abrasive works as a temporary solution to the problem, and the question was raised before the authorities to move the plant beyond the Tashkent city limits.

[Mizhiritskiy] Is this task realistic?

[Ryzhova] Yes, it is, given present-day circumstances, though it is rather complicated. Nevertheless, thanks to the persistent efforts of inspectors, a Samarkand cotton-cleaning plant, the asphalt concrete works and the oil depot in Tashkent have already been relocated outside the city limits by decision of the local Soviets.

[Mizhiritskiy] How do you the inspectors discover violations?

[Ryzhova] They do it through their representatives in all the regional centers and industrial cities. They check the enterprises which are unfavorable from our viewpoint, and work in close cooperation with the air pollution control department which takes air samples and sends them to laboratories for analysis. If the tests' results show any departure from the norm, information about this is dispatched to the inspection board. In Tashkent, apart from the nine posts taking air samples, there is also a visual air purity observation post situated on the Tashkent TV tower. Having noticed smoke somewhere in the city, the post reports this to the inspection board. On receiving a signal, our workers leave for the scene. They do the checking together with the State Traffic Inspectorate and the Public Health Ministry. By the results of their checks instructions are being worked out to ensure that the management of enterprises takes necessary measures to prevent air contamination.

[Mizhiritskiy] What if the management does not hurry to fulfill the instructions?

[Ryzhova] In such cases the inspection board makes use of its powers and influence. In 1985, after being notified by inspectors, the administrative commissions of the local Soviets warned 28, and fined 226 officials because the enterprises, headed by them, had allowed the harmful venting of pollutants into the atmosphere.

Without obtaining the consent of the inspection board no head of an enterprise will receive a bonus for fulfilling economic targets. For example, the Uzbek farm-machine production association scored major economic successes in the fourth quarter of 1985. Nevertheless, its general director and chief engineer were deprived of their bonus--a considerable sum of money, for not having followed through with proper air protection measures.

For failure to fulfill the requirements of inspectors, or for gross violations of atmospheric air protection rules, the inspection board may hand over materials on violations to the procurator's office to institute criminal proceedings against offenders, as was the case with the management of the Novokokand chemical works.

[Mizhiritskiy] Is the inspection board authorized to influence the construction of new industrial enterprises?

[Ryzhova] Not a single industrial project can be built without clearing the matter with our office. Permission is granted only if the commission of experts confirms that the enterprise poses no threat to the atmosphere. The building sites of new plants are also being coordinated with the inspection board. In Uzbekistan, with its hot climate, this is of particularly great importance since its cities are mostly situated in valleys and have very poor wind ventilation. The representatives of the board are included in the state commission which accepts projects for operation. No plant will ever go into operation if it is not fitted out with gas traps and dust collectors.

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CSO: 1812/139

REGIONAL ISSUES

AzSSR: CARELESS EXCAVATION DAMAGING UNDERGROUND CABLES

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 17 Apr 86 p 4

/Article by N. Akhmedov, Deputy Minister of Communications, Azerbaijan SSR: "A Break in the Line! Incidents of Damaged Intercity Communications Cables Continue to Occur"/

/Text/ Announcements headed by the warning "ATTENTION! INTERCITY COMMUNICATIONS CABLE!" can be seen quite often on the pages of republic and city newspapers. I must say that they cost the Ministry of Communications quite a bit. A total of about 500 announcements was issued via newspapers, radio and television in 1985 alone. However, we have no recourse but to suffer these expenses, since the problem causing them is a critical one for communications workers.

I am speaking about damages done to intercity communications cables. Let me say at the outset that this problem is not new, a fact that is of special concern. For many years, communications personnel have been waging a difficult, and, speaking frankly, exhausting struggle against builders and various organizations that are involved in excavation work, but the situation remains disturbing.

In this day and age it is impossible to imagine how the country would function normally without efficient intercity telephone and telegraph service. Every day there is geometric growth in production, scientific and cultural contacts between cities, oblasts, and republics of our immense country. A breakdown of even a single line has an instantaneous influence on the work of a large number of organizations and causes losses which cannot always be measured in monetary terms.

In years gone by intercity lines were strung on posts along roads and railway tracks and became a common sight against the rural landscape. Now they are underground and are more powerful and efficient. Underground cables require protection, and republic Ministry of Communications enterprises are charged with this responsibility. Cable routings are indicated by special signs, which are generally set up every 100 meters. One may ask the question: Is it possible not to notice them? It seems that it is possible.

In the beginning of last year Kh. Mursalov, an excavator operator employed by the MSU /expansion unknown/ of the Glavmezhkolkhozsovkhozstroy was working literally 10 meters from a warning sign. Exhibiting complete irresponsibility, he continued to excavate without regard for precautionary measures and cut through the cable. Realizing that he would be held accountable for this, Mursalov covered over the damage area and departed. It took 12 hours to restore communications. The cost of the damage exceeded 11,000 rubles. The excavator operator did not escape unpunished, however. The People's Court sentenced him to one year at forced labor, with forfeiture of 20 percent of pay.

I will cite several other examples of the dismal story of last year. In the village of Kerimbeyli, Fizulinskiy Rayon, equipment operators employed by the Sobkhov imeni M. Azizbekov damaged the Baku--Fizuli cable twice. The total downtime of the telephone channels was 12 hours, while the loss amounted to 15,000 rubles.

I do wish to state that the cables are not broken intentionally. However, nothing can justify irresponsibility. The infamous expediency of the builder's job relegates to a position of secondary importance the need to observe the established order and coordinate his actions with communications workers. And this leads to serious consequences.

In the village of Kargyune, Sabirabadskiy Rayon, workers of Trust No 4, Glavkolkhozsovkhozstroy /Main Administration for Construction in Kolkhozes and Sovhozes/, working under the supervision of foreman A. Minzoyev, were doing grading work. In the course of the work they damaged the Ali-Bayramly--Sabirabad cable. One can imagine how many reproaches were hurled at the communications workers by angry subscribers until the line was restored.

Each one of us as subscribers has had the misfortune to try unsuccessfully for several hours to establish contact with another city or rayon. Previously, intercity telephone operators would inform concerned subscribers that "there is trouble in the line." Now, when we put calls through to a variety of places via an automatic station by dialing the particular code, we no longer receive such a reply. We dial the number and receive no response. And this can go on for more than one hour. What lost time! What frayed nerves! Meanwhile, those guilty of creating the mishaps think nothing of it; in most cases they get off with a light penalty. As a rule, only in rare cases is the matter taken to court. The following is one of those cases.

In Bardinskiy Rayon, within the confines of the Kommunizm Kolkhoz, excavator operator D. Yusifov cut through two trunk cables while digging a trench. He started the job without coordinating with communications workers and, most important, was working several meters from the warning signs "CABLE--DO NOT DIG!" and "DANGER!" Yusifov covered over the damage he caused and was tried in court for committing a criminal offense. This fact should be a deterrent for many people.

There is a reason why the irresponsibility of equipment operators leads to dire consequences. It is a direct result of the scornful attitude held by managers in a number of construction organizations toward rules set up to protect communications lines. It is the managers who are obligated to take all steps to prevent damage to major communications lines. Appeals alone are apparently not enough. However, if the offenders themselves are also held accountable, their direct supervisors come off practically unscathed. And this gives rise to new accidents.

In the settlement of Prishib, which is located on the Kolkhoz imeni 26th Party Congress, a trunk cable was cut through during construction of a vineyard enclosure. Tractor operator R. Nuriyev hurriedly left the scene of the incident. He and brigade leader E. Regimov pretended that nothing had happened. Communications on the Baku--Astara line were disrupted for 10 hours.

It should be noted that in many cases perpetrators of an incident not only do not hurry to make a report, so that the damage can be eliminated quickly, but instead try to cover over their tracks, so to speak. In the city of Kazi-Magomed, workers of the Azneftedorstroy /Azerbaijan Petroleum Industry Road Construction/ Trust, grading earth under the supervision of N. Mekhtiyev for a new road to be built, cut through a cable. Instead of making a report on the incident without delay, they covered over the damage area, thus creating additional difficulties for the damage brigade.

In the village of Astanly, Neftechalinskiy Rayon, workers employed by the Azprom elektromontazh Trust cut through a cable while erecting power line towers. They were afraid of accepting responsibility and departed, pretending that nothing had happened. Such an attitude deserves to be roundly censured. Since downtime of a cable is measured in minutes, each moment is worth its weight in gold. Communications workers often lose much time searching for a break.

We are into the first few months of 1986. And new facts emerge. There have already been seven cases of damaged intercity communications cables. In three cases responsibility lies with enterprises of the republic Minvodkhov /USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources/ located in Agdash, Yevlakh and Fizuli. The damages caused by them were assessed at more than 17,000 rubles.

This report should serve as a dire warning not only to Ministry of Water Resources managers alone. Again I remind you that intercity communications lines are vitally important arteries; damaging them is definitely equated with offenses carrying a criminal penalty. This must be understood in all construction organizations; underground cables must be systematically protected and there must be strict accountability of all who disregard the established order and undertake excavation work without coordinating with communications workers. There is no need to damage cables or wait until a matter reaches the critical stage.

Timely measures will save the country tens of thousands of rubles, prevent accidents and promote reliability of communications lines.

REGIONAL ISSUES

MACHINEBUILDERS PENALIZED FOR SHODDY PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 19 March 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by Z. Kazymov, party committee secretary at the L. Shmidt machine-building factory, on the need to build high-quality equipment for the petroleum industry and shortcomings in recent production. "Our factory is one of the largest and major institutions within Glavneftmash. The factory, which once marched in the ranks of the advanced institutions, has lost its earlier renown. The quality of equipment produced during the 11th 5-Year Plan was low. In the years 1981-1985, 132 complaints were received from oil workers." Many of these complaints emanated from the Western Siberian oil fields. He adds that many workers at the factory were dismissed or reprimanded as a result of investigations conducted to determine the reasons for these shortcomings.

AZERI INSTITUTE ACTIVE IN SIBERIAN URBAN CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 11 March 1986 carries in page 3 a 300-word KOMMUNIST report on the urban planning and construction activities of the Azerbaijan State Chief Planning Institute in the new city of Kogalym in Tyumen Oblast. The city's primary inhabitants are oil workers. The planning institute is engaged in the planning and construction of a number of residential complexes. "National Azeri design motifs will be used on the exterior facades of the buildings. Even by the end of this year two attractive buildings which are being built by Azeris in Kogalym city will receive their first occupants."

DIFFICULTIES NOTED IN MOTOR VEHICLE FACTORY CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 13 March 1986 carries on page 1 a 500-word Azerinform report on progress made in the construction of the Kirovabad heavy motor vehicle factory. "As noted at a staff meeting on the construction of the factory, there are many problems which are awaiting solutions in the construction. These problems are the fault of a number of ministries, construction and installation organizations. There are not enough machines and equipment, cement mixers, and other construction tools. Construction has not been supplied completely with the projected estimate documentation for the current year's work. Construction materials, especially gravel and concrete, are not being brought in on time. This has slowed down the pace of construction of a number of buildings."

PUBLIC BATHS LACK MAINTENANCE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 22 March 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by R. Hasanov on problems in the maintenance of public baths. Noting that there has been a sharp increase in the number of public buildings, especially public baths, built in recent years, the author then poses the question: "How are these being used? The answer to this question is unsatisfactory because most public baths are not in operation due to the lack of technical services. But which administration should provide technical services, and which organization should do the repairs? There is no one in the rayons who can answer this question." The reporter's investigation into the problem revealed that there is no administration with the authority or budget to provide public bath maintenance. He suggests that an organization similar to the Rural Communal Institutions organization in Cherkassk Oblast in the Ukraine SSR be established. It provides such services for all rayons in the oblast.

REPAIR OF FARM EQUIPMENT LAGGING

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 16 March 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of repairing agricultural machinery for spring planting. While many rayons have completed this work, the editorial points out that "the state of readiness and repair of machinery at all agroindustrial complexes in our republic is unsatisfactory. It was planned to complete the repair and preparation of tractors, seeders, and cultivators by 10 March. But at certain kolkhozes in Ashkhabad and Mary Oblasts the repair of cotton planters has been dragged out. As for enterprises in Chardzhou and Tashauz Oblasts, footdragging has been allowed in completing the seasonal preparations of cultivators."

SUBSTANDARD PRODUCTS OBJECTS OF CONCERN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 18 March 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on problems connected with poor quality control in production. "The percentage of the production of substandard goods remains high. More than 430 economic sanctions on the production of unsatisfactory products have been applied during the 5-year plan, and delivery of these goods has been forbidden close to a thousand times." The causes of this problem "consist of violations of technology, equipment obsolescence, poor control over fulfillment, and the continuing inadequacy of measures applied for measurement and control."

INTENSIVE CULTIVATION FAVORED FOR FRUITS, GRAPES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 5 March 1986 carries on page 4 a 400-word Turkmeninform report on a seminar sponsored by the TuSSR State Agroindustrial Committee on improving the yields of fruit and grape crops. It was stressed that "one must basically improve the cultivation of orchards and vines; we must fully supply enterprises with seedlings, especially the most productive types, and we must broaden the range of the types of fruit and grape orchards within various rayons. There is much work

to be done in establishing intensive cultivation. In order to extend the grape harvest period, varieties of grapes which ripen at different times are needed. At present, this is especially urgent due to the reorientation of factories that were producing fruit and grape wines toward the production of nonalcoholic products."

ASHKHABAD'S 'SECOND-HAND BAZAARS' 'DAMAGE' PEOPLE'S INTERESTS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 22 March 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by K. Nuryyev attacking activities at the Ashkhabad second-hand market. Noting that in the distant past there was a need for such markets, especially along the caravan routes, because they fulfilled both an economic and a social need, he points out that such markets no longer have these functions. With regard to the second-hand market in Ashkhabad, he claims that "this bazaar does not benefit the people or the state like the ancient bazaars, it only damages them. The profits go into the pockets of merchants allured by the easy living and wealth--profiteers and thieves who buy low and sell high. Goods in great demand are found in this market. If you wanted to know what was for sale, a huge list could be drawn up. Most of these goods have been stolen or hidden from the state and people." He asks rhetorically: "Do the people need this second-half bazaar here? In our opinion, it does more harm than good. Perhaps the Ashkhabad Soviet of People's Deputies Ispolkom should examine the problem of regulating it."

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CSO: 1830/582

REGIONAL ISSUES

BRIEFS

SNOW IN TRANSCAUCASUS--Heavy snow has fallen in various parts of the Georgian SSR and the Armenian SSR. It is the first time that the southern sector of the Georgian SSR has had snow at this time of the year. The snow has reached 21 cm in that republic. Thousands of hectares of land are covered with snow in the Armenian SSR. [Text] [Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 23 Jun 86 GF] /6662

CSO: 1831/433

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